MADURAI

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Name

Dindigul — This Country was a part of that inhabited under the Dynasty of a race of the Chitteray Princes, of the title of Paundians. It is commonly called Dindigul, formed by the Tamul words Dindee and Cul, which is maintained from an Ancient Manuscript of the Pudamachella Pooraunam, to have derived its Name from an Ausoorun or Giant, called Dindee, who is said to have formerly fixed his residence on the Rock, and to have been slain by the God Pudnagherry Eswara. The adjunct word "Cul" signifies a stone: Hence the combination of these Words seems to have given the origin of the denomination principally of the place and Province —

Situation & Extent

This portion of the Country falling under the Jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts of Madura and Coimbatore, is under the Collectorship of Madura. Dindigul lies situated 33 Miles N. N. W. of Madura, & 40 M.^s S. E. of Darapooram. The Province comprises a long but narrow Valley, and the entrance to the District commences about 18 Miles N. E. of the Hill Fort of Dindigul, over a small range of Hills dividing this from Manapar and runs in a S. S. W. direction to the Head of the Valley. The extreme Length is 80 Miles, and the greatest Breadth from E. to W. 70 Miles. The whole Comprising a Superficial Area of 4300 Square Miles of which 200 are Occupied by Hills and Mountains, woods and Jungle, and the remainder exhibits a vast champaign variegated with Fields, whose soil is not deficient in fertility, being capable of producing an abundant Crop of grain & the most necessary Articles of Vegetable production, which thrive in the highest perfection: but Fruits, Roots &c. which are very scarce and reared with difficulty are neither so excellent in Kind, nor are they to be met with in such plenty as in other parts of the neighbouring Districts. The high lands and Hills afford an exhuberant pasturage for Cattle —

Burnlay

It is bounded by that portion of the Conquered Countries lying south of the Rivers a Thick Cauvery, lately annexed to the Coimbatore District which is at present termed the Southern Division of that Zillah, on the North and West; by the Manapar Zumindaries on the North and East, which fall under the Jurisdiction of the Zillah of Trichinopoly, and under the Collectorate of Madura, by the Madura and Tinnevelly Provinces on the South, and by the great Chain of Mountains that devide this District from the Travencore Country on the West; over which there are two passes, one to Travencore and the other to Cochin —

The Dindigul Country extends over the Mountain Called Tallamalla down to the Perea-aur 21 Miles on the South of the Goodaloor Rock —

This River running in the Travancore limits, has often been considered an object of great beneficial advantage for the improvement of the Districts of Madura, Shevagunga, and Ramnad. The very frequent scarcity of the waters in the Vigay River and the disadvantages and attendant Calamity occasioned by the supply not reaching more than half way through the Ramnad Country, Called forth the energy of the Minister of Ramnad who in 1798 suggested the propriety of causing an examination of the Source of the Vigay River, and whether the Pereaaur might offer means of supplying it more abundantly: for this purpose the Predaun Moottoo Irroola Pillay sent twelve intelligent Men to examine upon the practicability of opening a Communication between the Rivers: The result of their Survey was "that by removing some Rocks and Cutting a channel through, and by shutting up two water courses from the Perea-Aur, which waste themselves into an extensive Marsh, and abundant supply of water could be secured to all the Districts through which the Vigay flows." The execution of this work however appears to have been interrupted for some years, Owing to an adequate contribution not [illegible] been raised for Commencing upon it.— But in the [illegible] the Collector of Madura having had it in contemplation to [illegible] Project for meliorating the benefits of the Southern Be[illegible]

Captain from Colonel Caldwell accompanied by the Collector proceeded to the Valley in the year 1800 on an Examination of the source of the Vigay River, a Series of levels was carried over the Mountains for the purpose of ascertaining whether a Communication could be opened with it from the Perea-aur, which proved totally impracticable, & disconcerted the laudable intention for benefiting the Countries depending on the Vigay.

Divisions

This Province is principally divided into three Talooks vizt Cusbah or Teddicombu, Perreacolum, & Wotthumpallium: exclusive of which, there are twenty-six Zemindaries — of these, the most are Sequestered Pollams, and are annexed to the Talooks, each of which will be separately described as well as the Zemindaries that are at present under the possession of Zemindars each of whom pay an annual Tribute to the Company according to their Stipulated Kists —

District

Cusbah Droogs Forts, Market Towns and other considerable Places.

Dindigul, the Capital of the District of the same name; It possesses a Hill Fortress, and nothing appears to have been neglected to render it respectable in point of strength. It is a vast Mountain of Rock whose height is 280 Feet situated on a low site, lying diagonally N. E. & S. W.; and stands unconnected with any ridge — The fortifications are sublime and of elegant Structure — The ramparts conforming to the edge of the precipice possess a Considerable part of the North, East, and west sides. The only entrance is by a flight of steps running up to the Gateway on the N. E. Side — The south side presents a romantic appearance on account of its prodigious steepness — The whole of it commands an extensive and delightful prospect of a plain Country elegantly variegated with fertilized fields, of dry grain and Paddy, beds interspersed with several small patches of water, Villages, and Topes, untill the view is intercepted by a range of Hills both on the S. & W. The summit of the rock is studded with several strong edifices, and is advantageously supplied with reservoirs formed by Nature, the water is exceedingly good & wholesome — The fountain called the Vurrana teertum is supposed an Abyss of unfathomable depth, having a limpid spring from the

rock

level of the ground - This eminence is an essential blessing especially as an eminence and place of defence. A stone stair leads to an opening on the summit, which the Hindoo legends allege leads by intricate windings and Labyrinths, and is joined to the cave that is formed in a transverse direction, having its entrances on the East & West declivities of the Rock. — The remaining vestiges of the temples dedicated to the tutelary Deities are apparently perceptible at the two extremes: that on the East is called Subramaney Covil, the other on the west is called Jherabudrum Covil: the latter is entirely demolished and has been Con:verted into a Mosque, and held in great repute by the Mahomedans. — In these Caverns are found mineral fragments adherent to the strong Stratum of the Rock. The substance when broke out is of a reddish hue with shining particles of the Mineral, but the people of this Country seem to be entirely Ignorant of extracting the substance, and the gifts of Nature seem here to be lavished in vain — The upper and lower Forts have been originally built by the ancestors of the celebrated Tromulnaicks family Moodoo-Kistnapa Naick, who was a Soverign of the Carnatic in the Kingdom of Madura, who also built the small Temple on the summit of the Rock, dedicated to the Goddess or Abaraumi Ummen — The works of the upper fort had been considerably altered and improved in the modern style by Syed Saib, Brother in law to Tippoo Sultaun, who has added many outworks, and which has afterwards been entirely altered and systematically strengthened in the years 1797 and 1798 by the Hon'ble Company — The Buildings on the summit were established as Prison and Arsenal for Military Stores &c. and it was well provided with Guns Provisions &c. — the chief part of which was removed in the year 1811. when the Garrison was totally dismantled owing to a Malignant and Epidemic Fever that raged in the Southern Provinces towards the year 1810 — The Collector of Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore having brought the

predominancy of the Malignant distemper which caused a great mortality amongst the Inhabitants and Cattle in their respective Districts, to the notice of Government a Committee of Medical officers consisting of one President and two members were in consequence appointed in the Month of March 1811 for the purpose of investigating the cause of the disorder so much complained of - The following Gentlemen were nominated to this arduous and perilous task.-

Whitelaw Ainslie Esqre M. D. S. S. of the S. D. President
A. L. Smith Esqre .... Surgeon } Members
M. Christy Esqre M. D. Assistant Surgeon }

Who, after visiting the different Districts in which the Fever had appeared, and making minute enquiries from the best informed Inhabitants, assembled at Courtallum in the Tinnevelly Province, and made out a Circumstantial Report in which were inserted every particular relative to the cause and rise of the Fever, and their opinion towards rendering every possible precaution against its infection, as well for the preservation and welfare of the Inhabitants of the Country.- This report of the Committee was submitted to Government in September 1811.

The following Table will shew the Population, Deaths, and Centage on Deaths, during the Months that the Epidemic Fever raged in the respective Districts-

	Population	Deaths	Centage on Deaths
Madura for 12 Months	245, 654	24. 626	10
Dindigul for 12 Months	298. 654	21. 510	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Coimbatoor for 16 Months	598, 606	22, 451	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Tinnevelly for 5 Months	690. 696	38, 202	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Total	1828, 610	106. 789	$5\frac{3}{16}$

About the year 1812 the ravages of the Fever began to abate considerably that no vestiges of it remained, but in the beginning of the year 1816 the fatal distemper returned in the Dindigul and Madura Districts, and swept away a great number of souls.-

Dindigul has been Garrisoned a fresh about the latter end of 1813 and established as Head Quarters composing the 4th Native Veteran Battalion, of which Lieut. Colonel Vaughan is at Present Commandant

Commandant. The Garrison consists from 800 to 900 Men

The lower Fort stands on the East side of the Rock. It is fortified with a strong mud wall faced with stone consisting of Eleven Bastions, and is surrounded by a deep and dry ditch. There is only one entrance to it, having a fine gate defended by an additional out wall, at the enterance of which on the left is a small Covil dedicated to Gaja Letchmy the Goddess of Beauty, whose preminent attributes are ascribed to the prosperity of the Citadel, and at whose shrine occasional offerings of boiled rice and the sacrifice of Goats, and other devotions are performed. In the enterior of the Fort, and, front of the Gate is a Building of two stories, formerly the Residence and Durbar of Syed Saib, which is now put in thorough repair and fitted up as an Hospital. A few other Buildings of the same discription that had been long standing in ruins were utterly razed and cleared. There are no other buildings of Note, but a temporary barracks for the Sepoys besides the few small Hindoo temples on the side of which is a large reservoir: the water in it is of a greenish colour, but clear enough after being well strained and drift, and is the sweetest that Dindigul could own, and is consequently used and preferred by most people of the Town, although standing waters especially at the foot of Hills are generally reckoned unwholesome.

A very curious circumstance is asserted by the people to have occurred here. About 42 years ago, in the Cycle year Munmotham, the leaves of an Arrasos Marum, (a sacred Tree like an aspin) which still stands on the bank of the reservoir in the lower Fort is said to have had a sweet scent similiar to that of the Jessamine flower, which excited great astonishment in the minds of the Hindoos; this singular fragrance in the leaf of that Tree continued for about one Month, It was carefully preserved and sent by Meer Saib as a curiosity to Seringapatam to Hyder Ally. The Hindoos concluded from this uncommon phenomenon that the Goddess Aberaumi ummen had descended the Rock and took her abode under the abovementioned tree owing to some ceremoneal uncleanliness, or, as some conjectured it to be, that she was displeased at seeing her Temple converted into a repository for Paddy, great quantities of which were stored in it. A reference of this circumstance being made to Hyder Ally, he ordered the Paddy to be removed: the Temple was sanctified and rendered pure by the Priests

and

and Bramins and being consecrated a new to the Goddess, after great and unusual ceremonies were proffered, it was believed that she re-reascended the Rock and dwelt there for 13 years. Tippoo Sultaun with a view to prevent strangers frequenting a Military Post, caused the Image of the Goddess to be removed into the Temple situated in the Town, since which period all ceremonies and worship to this Deity which were in celebration on the Rock, became extinct.

On the S. W. acclivity of the Rock, close to the W. corner of the Fortification is a cave 60 feet long 20 feet broad, and 3 feet 8 inches high, within which are the resemblance of several partitions and beds, cut out of the stone, large enough for about 20 Men to lie on. This cavern has been partly demolished by Syed Saib with a view to prevent any of the Enemy's people forming a concealment therein, and has often been the resort of Tygers and Hyenas. A small reservoir and Choultry lying below the Rock in this direction are built in commemoration of Aghastier, a celebrated Reshee, who wrought numerous miracles, and besides, many valuable Books, by which the Vytians are even now guided in all their compositions and preparations in Physick.

The Pettah or Town is situated East of the Rock, and is of pretty considerable Extent being 1000 yards long and 1000 broad surrounded by a mud wall which is falling to decay. This bulwark of earth has been raised by a subscription contributed by the Inhabitants of the Town, evidently for the protection of the place from the assault of Collaries, and other restless depredators. There were three enterances into the Pettah, the one from Trichinopoly, Caroor and Nuttum by the East Gate, the other from Darapooram, Aravacoorchee and Pylney by the north Gate, and from Madura and Peracolum &c. by the South on this side of the Town the wall runs over two low Rocks, the lesser one to the East stretches to the Nuttum avenue, by Punnacolum a small Tank of irrigation which is appropriated to the support of the Begumpore Mosque. The space between the Fort and the Town forms a fine Esplanade adopted for the Parade ground of the Troops in Garrison, whereon stands a small Coil dedicated to Marreamen, where an annual festival is celebrated, and sacrifices of Goats and other oblations are occasionally offered by the Devotees in the week, espicially on Tuesdays and Sundays.

The road leading from the East gate of the Town is on both sides enclosed by a few Gentlemen's Garden-Houses, and by the

north

North gate stands the ruins of Dr. King's house which was the finest building in its time, commanding a delightful view of the Town and adjacent Country for a few Miles. A road from it to the east lea to the Daroghe's Cutcherry where two or more streets from the Augra and the Houses of a few respectable characters of the Moodely Cast. Th Town is principally composed of 8 Regular streets intersected by seve irregular lanes, and contains about 836 houses, of which six are terra edifices, and 234 are tiled the remainder are thatched. The public Buil -ings here are only two and consist of the Daroghe's and Cutwall's Cutcherries. A large and wide Street that leads from the Main one to the South is richly lined with Bazars, which constitute a public mart, and besides a weekly market which is held on every Wednesday. The Prison house conducted under a Cutwall stand in the Bazar Street where all felons and misdemeaners are commi untill the pleasure of the Court at Madura is made known. A Chowkey is established here for collecting duties on all exports an Imports within the limits of the Cusbah Tallook of Toddicumboo a the custom house or Choultry stands by the Shaunar's Bazars or Pettah Cuddy, as it is called, where all Imports Commodeties ar deposited until they are sold by retail to afford convenience to purcha for exporting them to the different Markets in the neighbouring Distr

An Hindoo Temple stands on the south side of Augraram and North of the main Road leading to the Fort. It is enc -passed by a strong wall of about 120 feet square, built of bricks and Chunam and dedicated to Caulasthee Easwara large grants con -sisting of several Villages has been bestowed as Survamanium for the support of the Temple, which appropriation had been assume by Meer Sait and a donation of 450 Cully Chuckrums was unali -enably fixed by legal sanction for defraying the expences of the Dev -tanum. An annual festival is celebrated in commemoration of Marriage performed by the God Caulasthee Easwara to Nana-Ummer the Goddess of Wisdom, in the Month of Vyausee on the day of the Full moon, when it is said that the festivals at Tinnevelly, Conjeveram and Pylney also take place. The great Car of the Gods is after the Established usage of the Hindoos beautifully adorned and drawn in grand procession by upwards of 1000 Men, through the four largest Streets of the Town. Although this had failed for several years during the Sultaun's Government, it was renewed by the supplicating entreaty of the Bramins, and in 1808. in the Collectorship of Mr. Hurdis. a larg contribution was raised for the purpose of making a new Chariot, an which has been drawn successively for the last 14 years.

Here are six Tamool Schools for the private instr of Children, which are not altogether on any extensive scale. A grand

of learning under the denomination of the "Circar School" was instituted in 1734 by Burghee Venkut Row in which Children were taught to read and write the Tamool, Gentoo, and Canara languages; this was supported by a Monthly stipend of 6 Cally Chuckrums held out to a Schoolmaster, which liberality was adopted by his successors in the Soubahship Viz: Ragoonaudapundit, Veneatapiah, Annee Roman naiken, Cootee Unna Moodily, Ramakistnah Moodily and Meer Saib for a period of 54 years, and was afterwards abolished by Syed Saib. A small academy of the Moors is instituted in which the Pupils study Arabic, and are taught to read the Koran and other Theological works extant among them.

A small water course that forms itself from the high grounds of the Village Moatpalliam crosses the Nattom avenue and runs directly thro' the Town. It enters south of the Hedge of Lieut. Payne's Garden, and that of the late Mr. Conductor Johnson, and taking a N.W. by course passes under two small bridges across the Roads on the S. E. of the Pagoda — runs by the western wall of the same, and receive the surplus waters from the northern streets of the Town, then proceeds westerly and passing under another small bridge forms a marsh over a plain on the west end of the Town: afterwards gliding by the side of a small Covil near the Protestant Burying Ground, and crossing the west wall of the Pettah, discharges itself into the Iyencolum Tank below the rock on the North side —

The Roman Catholics are more numerous of the Christian sect in the Town, as well as in its vicinage (There are two Roman Churches besides the one lying adjacent to the south end of the Town, at the Village Moatpolliam — over which a Romish Priest (Native of Goa) presides, having the superintendence of all the other Romish Churches, in the Districts of Dindigul and Madura —

On the S.E. bottom of the Rock is a Garden house formerly the property of Colonel Cuppage, contiguous to which is a large stone Reservoir with a few steps, named Chippanooth, it has a perpetual spring of water in it which is very brackish and of a green hue. It however serves for the people of the Town, who resort daily to bathe themselves and wash their Cloths.

About two furlongs south of the Madura gate stands a Mosque or Mogarabha to the memory of Begum Saib the wife of Meer Saib, who died here in 1772. This Mausoleum is built with some elegance being raised in fashion of a dome finely

ornamented

ornamented, and is held in veneration by the Mahomedans, who to th[is] day possess a great faith, and consult it as an oracle: from bigotted superstition they attribute many devine qualifications to the deceased personage, and assert that a lamp fed with common water used to light for a long period at the side of the Tomb, but after some robbers had effected to scale the top of this structure, and robbed the large gold minaret from it, these superhuman attributes failed.

A small Village called Begumpoor taking its name from the Mosque and founded in the year 1774 is situated on the east and Chiefly Inhabited by Weavers and moor men. The Village Chinna Pullaputty and Begumpoor are granted as Survamaunium for the support of the Mogarabha. A festival called the Cundi is annually celebrated on the anniversary of the death of this enlightened female character. The religious services of the Mogarabha are invested in nine Persons among whom one is nominated a Darogha, and the others have each a distinct Office: these situations are hereditary and descend in succession to the heirs male of these people. All Fakeer pilgrims who resort hither are fed gratis for a day. A small paper Mill is established here for the manufacture of common brown paper, and sold at the following Rates — 1st Sort the size of Medium paper at 2 Cully fanams or 5 Madras fanams 7 Cash pr quire.

.... 2d Sort the size of Demy at 1½ Cully fanams pr quire

.... 3d Sort the size of letter paper two quires pr Cully fanam

A Commissioner is nominated by the Zillah Court of Madura to investigate and decide all petty debts not exceeding 80 Rupees, who has his Office at Bagumpore.

+ Toddicombu Cusbah Talook of the Province, situated 8 Miles North of Dindigul. It is bounded on the north by the Aravacoorchee Talook of Coimbatore, and the Pollam of Ramagherry, East by the Pollams of Pulliapnaikenoor, Eriode, Shokumputty, Muddoor and Tauvashemudday, south by a small portion of the Hills that comprize the Range of Serumallay, and by the Pollams of Ammiataray and Nellacotah, West by Cunnevauddy and Yeddiacotah Zemindaries, and contains an area of 160 square Miles.

This Talook in its present state consists of the following subdivisions, Viz: Toddicombu Cusbah, Vadasundoor, Vadamadura, Baulkistnah-porrum, Chetoonaikenputty, Audcanooth, and Aktoor. The Metah of Gootum formerly appertaining to

Veriputtee

Verupatchee is included in this Talook; which comprehends also the following distinct Pollams, Vizt. Erriode, Muernooth, Maddoor Yemeulsporram, and Tawashimeddag, the three latter Pollams are seperately managed under the direction of a Manigar or Revenue overseer, and the two former are annexed to the Talook. These Zemindaries now under assumption of the Circar are liable to be restored to the Zemindar and therefore a seperate description of each will follow.

Toddicombu Tallook consists of 8 subdivisions comprising altogether 237 Villages; of these there are Principal 25 Subordinate 212 and 35 are in ruins, being totally annihilated and uninhabited.—

The fortifications are numerous; none of them are built of substantial materials, but the whole works of this kind are in general simply constructed and constitute nothing more than strong walls raised with mud— which have a rude and uncouth appearance— and defended with a few bastions: these were originally built for the protection of the Country and to resist the force of an Enemy from the convulsions that were so generally predominant in the days of the Carnatic Government. But from the present tranquil state of the Country these bulwarks are totally neglected and consequently on the decline.

Toddicombu, a small Village seated on the East bank of the Kodiwen-aur where two high roads separate; one leads to Daraporram, and the other to Aravacoorchee. It is chiefly inhabited by Bramins and Totears who are cultivators and among them are a few families of Gentoos and Weavers.— It is a place of great antiquity and celebrated for an ancient Pagodah dedicated to the God Sholamally Allagher. The Pagoda stands on the south side occupying an enclosure whose Walls is 160 feet long and 55 broad, being 18 feet high: the portal of the Temple is on the East. A large Mundapum fronts the inner dwelling of the Sawmy where there are twelve sculptured figures supported by Pillars, consisting of a variety of the Hindoo Deities adored by the Sectaries of Veshnoo; besides there are two fine Pillars highly decorated and finished with an elegance resembling Marble, and the whole of the carvings display very elaborate workmanship.

Two grand Festivals are annually celebrated here, one in the Month of June, the other in December, when the car is drawn round the Temple in grand procession: The Cutcherry of the Cesbah Talook is held here.

Augarum a small Village seated at the confluence of the Rivers Kodiwen-aur, and Maungeuray-aur, and on the road

road leading to Darapooram. Here is a fine Muntapum built of stone, supported by 16 Pillars. It is dedicated to the Goddess Mooteal Ammen. an annual festival is celebrated here in the Month of September, and is numerously attended by the neighbouring Villagers.—

Boothepooram a small Village, distant from Toddicombe 5 Miles S. by W. - It receives an abundant supply of water by a channel leading from the Koduwen-aur River (the water being led off by a stone dam constructed upon the River) irrigating a good extent of wet grain fields, by which an advantageous Crop is obtained.—

Cottah-oor, a small Village seated on a high ground on the West bank of the Koduwen-aur 1½ Mile N.W. of Boothepooram. A small Mud Fort stands on the East bank of the Tank, in a dilapidated state. This Village enjoys as much ad=vantage as Boothepooram from its being equally well supplied with water from the Koduwen-aur by a Canal from a fine annic two Miles off.—

Vadasundoor a populous Village lying 12 Miles N. of Dindigul, situated on the East bank of the Koduwen-aur and on the high road to Aravacoorchy: two other roads intersect this to Pylney, the one from Trichinopoly (Via Ramagherry), and the other from Tanjore, Poodoocotah and Manapar (Via Ercode). It has a grand street which is well lined with Bazars. the houses are small and thatched. A small mud Fort of the ordinary kind is situated between the road and the River, which is in good order having a high cavalier in the center, which commands a fine prospect of the surrounding Country. The hamlets Caulagoundenputty and Shauranencottah, have each a mud Fort of inconsiderable dimensions both of which are on the decline.— The Inhabitants are very indus-trious, and beside their several Occupations are constantly employed in supplying the Bazars of Dindigul with Rice, of which there is a great demand: and from the abundance of Black Cattle and Sheep that it possesses, a great quantity of Ghee is to be had, which is usually purchased by the Moormen who fill in Duppas and export to Nagore, Negapatam and other Sea-port towns where this article is scarce.— The manufactures here are Coarse Cloths, and Blankets which the Corrumbers manufacture from the wool of the Corrumbay Sheep. and sell in the Market that is held here weekly on every Friday, where a numerous assembly of the neighbouring Inhabitants flock. The Pagoda here is dedicated to the God Vishnoo this being the only place of worship in this division, the workmanship exhib

a inferior degree of elegance, the outer part of the Building is fast living [illegible] to ruin and the indigence of the people who depend on the Pagoda is so great that they have no means to put it in Repair. Formerly the Enaums conferred on this Pagoda were very large, but since an established allowance was granted to all Temples in this District, and the Maaniums or Pagoda lands were assumed by the Circar. A substantial stone Choultry is built on the east bank of the River for the accomodation of Travellers. No pains and expence are spared in fitting up this Choultry with spacious Pandalls once every year at the time of the grand festival celebrated at Pylney for the reception of the Pilgrims that resort this way conveying the Cauwadies in performance of their vows, and devotion to the Pylney God. The Inhabitants pay great attention to the devotees and render every comfort necessary in their Pilgrimage for they consider it not only an act of beneficence, but that they will merit the grace of the Pylney God. This liberal and generous attention bestowed on Pilgrims encourage numbers to undertake such a holy journey to this devoted place, even from the most distant parts of the Peninsula, without care or fear of the Robbers, and it is singular that this nefarious people will not dare to rob them, although many take rich gifts and votive offerings.

His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Rajah Tondiman of Puducotah send annually votice offerings of great value, as also the Rajah of Shevagungha and Ramnad: these gifts are conducted from their respective Capitals in a grand procession accompanied with music and dancing Girls all the way to Pylney. This is the grand place of rendezvous for the Cauwadies, as the several Roads intersects here. The Pilgrims are animated with supernatural impulse of devine inspiration during their journey. These ceremonies from a spectacle truly novel and extraordinary than any could present to a stranger. The other Villages of this Division are all small and thinly Inhabited, and constitute nothing worthy of Description.

Vuddamadura, a pretty populous Village of Peddacoondu, celebrated for its antiquity. It is situated 10½ Miles N. E. of Dindigul, on the high road leading to Trichinapoly, and hes well known to European travellers. It has a small Pagoda in the interior of the ruins of a mud Fort, which is an ancient building with a dome above it on the N. W. side is a fine large well with fine steps having a perpetual spring of good water which the people

here

here use, and reckon very wholesome. The place is chiefly inhabited by Gentoos and Pullars who are cultivators; several families of free inhabitants reside here whose occupation is chiefly engaged in traffic. A small extent of Coppice lying interspersed on the N.W supplies Dindigul with fuel which is sold remarkably cheap: the Bandymen from Dindigul usually come here and purchase the wood at 1 Caily fanam pr Bandy load.

Vambarputty, a small territory of the Cusbah Tall[ook] on the confines of a ridge of Hills the Eastern Pass to Muttom, lying 12½ Miles S. E. of Dindigul. It is beneficially cultivated from th[e] superior luxuriance of the soil, calculated to be of the best kind [in] the Tallook. Here are altogether 96 Tanks of which 28 are destro[yed] and the lands cultivated with dry grain, leaving 68 for the Meli[or]ation of Paddy fields. The notorious robber Raukun of the Mellore-naud was hung on a Gibbet here in the year 1804.

Cawarychetty putty, a small Village dependant to Vambarputty situated on the road to Muttom 3 Miles from the form[er] and is noted for a large stratum of rock lying on the south of the road whereon is a small fountain called Coodrachonaypauray: they have a tradition that the Horse rode by the Deity Shollamally allegd caused the issue of this fountain. The natural print of the Horses hoofs are plainly seen, and the standing relics of a few Hindoo Temp[les] indicate the place to be of great antiquity.

Unjoolipurtty a pretty populous village situated 2½ Miles S. W. of Vambarputty. It is chiefly Inhabited by Gentoos who are cultivators; a small complement of free inhabitants who reside here deal in Timber, with which the Serumally Hills abound. A small village Shadyputty 2 Miles on the East had formerly a furnace for the manufacture of Iron, but the smelters have since abandoned the place and resorted to the Muttom Country.

Ahtoor a populous Town situated 9 Miles S. W. by S. of Dindigul, seated on the S. bank of the Koduwen-aur, on the Dindigul road leading to the Valley. It is a seperate piece of land attached to the Cusbah Tallook, and is bounded on the North by the Koduwen aur, which divides it from the Pollam of Cunnewaudy on the east by Ammeanaickenoor on the South by Nellacottah, and on the west by Cunnewaudy. The Town has been formerly surrounded by a strong wall 12 feet high defended by several bastions at proper distances, the circumference of which is about one Mile having 9 enterances to it. It has 9 broad streets lined with fine Bazar[s] the houses are well built and regular. On the South side is the

Agraharam

agrahrum, which has also a wide street and the outer walls have a coat of Chunam, which gives that part of the Town a fine appearan It is chiefly inhabited by Bramins and Vellaulers: the former are very industrious and careful in the improvements of the Cultivation the soil being very advantageous in the production of Paddy which thrives remarkably well. on the east enterance of the Town is a small Pagoda dedicated to the Goddess Vundimah Caullee Ummen, to whom a sacrifice of 20 or 30 Buffaloes is offered every third year: the ceremonies are performed by a Potter; fifteen days previous to the Celebration of which it is announced to the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages who assemble very numerou to Witness the ominous event that would be indicated by this sacrifice. and they affirm that were the least noise made by the victim animals whilst decollating them it would prove unpropitious to the Country. the carcases are buried in a deep pit about 20 yards opposite the Pagoda. Two other Covils are here, one dedicated to Caushee Vesuvanauder, and the other to Perman On the North side of the Town are two Mosques in memory of Moogoodagoomaur and Puggoodaudoo Hussien which although of ancient date, are yet in good order, and attended with devotion by the Moors. on the South of these Mosques is a small Romis Church, and the congregation consist of 47 families. The Maidaeaurers are a class of people who deal chiefly in Bamboos making Mats, boxes, sieves &c these articles are very much in use by the Inhabitants and are exported to the neighbouring Towns and Markets.—

Moatpolliam a small Village about 4 furlongs on the East of Dindigul, chiefly inhabited by Herdsmen. on the South of this are two fine Bangalows which are consigned for the residence and Cutcherry of the Collector who resorts to Dindigul, annually for forming the Jummabundy assessment of the Country. The head Cutcherry of the Tahsildar is held here, for which a fine building has been erected in the year 1804, on the East side of the Village.—

Several small rivulets falling from the Mountains fertilize the Country under the denomination of Aurs or Rivers, but which are not possessed of the advantage of affording an ample supply of water to the Soil which they intersect, owing to its elevated and undulatory surface: however certain precautions have been adopted by the ancient possessors of the Country to render these streams beneficial for agriculture by artificial retention of the element at annacuts constructed upon them, from which small Canals are conducted into the

Tanks

Tanks and large reservoirs, where a valuable supply is kept up and reserved for the purpose of Cultivation. The rivulets being expo to torrents have a discolourment by the mud and red Earth its wa being down from the Mountains. None of them are fordable even when the current runs breast high, nor would its rugged stream admit of ferry boats being employed for the conveniance and safety of the passengers. Notwithstanding these disadvantages another inconvenience has been often experienced by the people, mail being greatly delayed in its progress through this District from Trichinopoly, in consequence of which it has been established thro' a more circuitous route to Dindigul via Madura.

The principal one of this Description running in the Cusbah Tallook, and in the Zemindary of Cunnewaddy, is the Kodawen-aur, which rises among the Pauchelon ridge of high Hills, in Verupatchy, taking a contrary direction of the Nanganjee River. It flows through the exterior of the Varragherry Mountains inclining to the S. E. for a course of 6 Miles and enters into the hills of the Cunnewaddy Zemindary. Here this body of water is compressed in its passage through an impervious and narrow dale excavated by it, in which falls two other Rivers, called the Paumbcul-aur and Koe-koo-aur below the junction of which it spreads to its former breadth, through a deep chasm covered with Trees of Prodigious height (North of the hill Village Munnaloor) for about 5 Miles, in which course it is fed by numerous streams descending down in torrents from the Mountains and is covered with a forest of lofty Bamboos thence it precipitates itself into a bason — known by the appellation of Coodra Coolpatter. Near the Margin of this bason is seen the print of an Horses hoof, which forms a tradition, that horses were washed here. From an interruption of hills the River takes a N. E. by turn, in which course a small rivulet termed the Koolayaur forms a beatiful Cataract, which, from its great perpendicular fall is seen at the distance of 5 or 6 Miles, and unites with the River on the north about one mile and a half, where it finally escapes the Mountains and pursues almost an easterly course for 2 Miles and enters the limits of Aktoor of the Cusbah Tallook. In its progress about 7 furlongs, it rushes thro' the ruins of an old annicut (where a Canal has been led off to the north bank of Auerapully Tank which is now totally accumulated with soil) forms the boundary of Cunnewaddy and passes on the north of the Village Aktoor, a small distance f

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which it enters the Nillacottah Pollam, pursues a Course for one Mile and receives a jungle stream from the hills on the west, thence continues through a high and plain Country were its depth is measured from 15 to 20 feet, keeps between the Villages Vuckumputty and Commumputty and leaves the Pollam at the distance of two and three quarter Miles above the Village Joshaputty: from which it again forms the boundary of Cunneewaudey, and at three furlongs bounds over an annicut (above which a small canal is led off to the large Tank of Shindelagoondoo, and another which irrigates the fields of Annaputty and afterwards conducted to the Tank) and enters into the Cunneewaudy Zemindary for about 4 Miles, in its course it crosses the high Road leading to Pylney from Dindigul, below which the Boothepooram annicut is constructed, and a canal of irrigation led off to the Tanks depending thereon. About a Mile north of this is the Cottahoor annicut whence also a small Canal of irrigation is conducted to the Tanks. The Roduven-aur next pursues almost northerly over a plain and fertile tract for about 3½ Miles, where it receives the Maungeurray-aur west of the Village Toddicombu, and crosses the high Road leading from Dindigul to Daraporam, widens gradually in its course, and is joined by the Sundranudthe-aur, East of the Village Vullanaikputty: 1½ Mile from which the Vurret-aur forms a junction on the right. It then passes on the west of Vadasundoor and in its progress to ... rushes over two fine annicuts, one near the Village Letchamanen-putty, the other east Naugumputty continuing its course 3½ Miles touches at the general Boundary, above the Village Gowteancottah, whence running along for 3½ Miles it is intersected by several tributary streams that descend in torrents from the ridge of Kurroomally hills lying on the West, and entering into the Ramagherry pollam and Aravacourchy Talook for 9 Miles ultimately discharges itself into the Umbrawathy River, which passes by Daraporam and Caroor, and connects with the great Cauvary River, by the Village Trimacodel.

Sundranudthe-aur is a narrow stream rising in the Mountains of Toramally on the east of the ridge of hills termed Yetteecombaymally. This small stream is much distinguished for its purity in the Pudmachella-pooraunum of Dindigul. This rivulet first descends into the Nattum Country by the Village Permaulcoveputty and runs through a fertile plain well cultivated with dry grain, forms a beautiful vertiginous curve

by the small hills on the west of the Village Iyahputty, and takes a small turn to the west and crosses the boundary inclines a N.W. by direction-passes east of fine Cocoanut, and Mangoe Topes and Bettle Gardens, one Mile and a half from which it crosses the high road leading from Dindigul to Nuttam, over a fine cultivated trac a Mile farther it enters the Mernooth assumed pollam and about 5 furlongs distant it is intersected by a large Jungle stream tha flows from the ridge of the Coonganooth hills by Ujoolipputty, whence meandering about 2½ Miles in the Pollam, it enters into the Muddoor pollam, on the west of the village Verasennaputty. pursues its original course for 5½ Miles, and is numerously f by Jungle streams that flow with uncommon rapidity from the hills of Serremally, which the Pollams of Yemculpooram and Tauvathamudday are intersected with. This stream gradu ally widens in its progress from the shallow bed and loose soil it runs through - Two other large streams, one from Yenadma the other from Chinnamautpunnaymally which forms the fir range that compose the Curendamally hills dividing this province from Nuttam - Unite themselves near the limits common to Mernooth and Muddoor, and running thro' the latter District 2 Miles discharges into the Sundranudthe by the village Poodoo putty. With this addition it proceeds N.W. one mile and a ha by Raujacaputty, contiguous to which a small Channel of sup- ply is led off for the purpose of irrigation, and is conducted to Annacolum a large Tank on the right. From Raujacaputty, it proceeds northerly for two Miles, touches at the Boundary of Shokumputty along which it continues W. 6 furlongs and winds round the village Caviloor for one Mile - enters into the limits of the Cusbah Talook of Toddicomber. Thence at one mile it crosses the high road leading from Dindigul to Trichinopoly, belo the Shatrum village Moolpaudy (the spring of this stream here is reckoned very wholesome and sweet, and the water was often conveyed for the use of the Gentlemen residing at Dindigu after winding west of the Village it takes a northerly course ab three Miles to the village Collatoor, where it is intersected by a la rivulet, and on its course enters into the assumed pollam of Erriode and irrigates a large extent of Paddy lands on both sides Thence meandering a Mile to the Village Caulagoundinputty, takes a westerly course and touches the boundary by the Village Terumu -nenputty, dividing the same for about 6 furlongs, and re-enters th

Cusbah

Cuttah Tallaok, from which it proceeds 2¼ Miles, and wastes itself into the Koduwen-aur below the Village Iyenarputty. - Its whole course is about 26 Miles.

A large rivulet, under the denomination of the Cull-aar formed by the three branches from the hills of the Currandamally range, which after a course of about four Miles unite themselves into the Muddoor pollam, east of the Village Vungaumarooth, from which it winds about 1½ Mile N. W. and enters into the Shokumputty Zemindary. - Thence continues three Miles and runs on the north of Vailworcottah at the same time affording an ample supply of water to the Tanks of Taumodpaudy and Ammaputty by means of temporary dams and branches of irrigation proceeds two Miles west and crosses the high road leading from Dindigul to Trichinopoly after which it enters into the Erriode pollam by the Village Paumbulnaikenputty and taking a W. N. W. course two Miles, falls into the Sundranudthe near the Village Collatoor. - Its whole course is 13 Miles.

Vurret-aur a small and rapid stream which rises from the hills of Panjumtongy in the Erriode pollam, takes a westerly course through a narrow valley and mountainous Country four miles and passes below the Villages Combay and Kospumputty runs between two fortified Hills or barriers of defence to Iyloore, where it is intersected by another stream that issues from the high lands of Skencoorchy. Thence has a course of about 8 Miles (by Pootoor) along a narrow vale of fertilized fields interspersed with woods and villages; continues one mile and quarter and crosses the high road that leads from Dindigul to Trichinopoly from whence it meanders 2¼ Miles to South of a small Tank appertaining to Plauth; and takes a N. W. by turn towards Themmumputty, where it is joined by a large Oday or Caulaur issuing from the hills of Poolamoolinghee and Shokumputty Zemindaries; and winding in a S. W. direction through a fine tract of cultivated fields where a small rivulet denominated the Cullaur forms a junction above the Village Paupanaickputty glides westerly two Miles, and receives in its course the surplus waters drained off from Tottemputty large Tank crosses the high road leading from Dindigul to Caroor, via Erriode. Thence pursues four Miles and crosses the Erriode boundary west of the Village Iyamputty where it is intersected by a jungle stream and flowing over a fine plain two Miles, wastes itself into the Koduwen-aur, about one mile below the

the village Letchamunputty several other lesser streams intersect this in all directions, having but a small course from the high lands and neighbouring Hills—

Tanks and Reservoirs.

The Tanks in this Tallook are 226 in number and only 39 are reckoned to be large: a few of these are well supplied by Canals of irrigation from stone annicuts constru[cted] a cross the Koduven-aur, and have advantage of yielding two fine crops annually. The embankments are very irregular in their dimensions, and are generally fringed with Kurroovalum Trees, which in a great measure support the banks, and besides great attention is bestowed to keep them always in repai[r]. The remainder of the works are very insignificant not only in Capacity, but also very indifferent in agriculture, as their nourishment depends chiefly upon the periodical rains, and each cultivates but a few Cawnies of Land. The produce is by no means sufficient for the consumption of the place. This supply is generally reserved and used by them on certain seasons of festival especially observed on the days of the new moon, on which the Hindoos fast, their common food consisting chiefly of dry grain.. The best of this description does not contain water for more than 2½ or 3 Months: although an abundant flow of water descend the hills, no great supply from the Rivers are conveyed for the command of the lands, owing to the undulated and rocky aspect of the Country which renders art almost impracticable for extending agriculture to more advantage. The Rivers that abound on the north of the mountains in this Province, uselessly waste themselve[s] into the Ambravauthy River which, ultimately falls into the Cauvery River 6 Miles east of Caroor.. The Teppacolums are Reservoirs built with stone & steps, and constitute 32 in number: the comm[on] Reservoirs or ponds are as many, and generally built on the high roads from 200 to 300 feet square.. The wells with Picquota are 982 which serve the purposes of Gardening, and well calculated to yield an abundant produce of Cholum, Tabacco, Raggy &ca fully compensating the labour and industry of the husbandman.

In this Province where the fall of the Country is rapid from the Mountains, the system of irrigation is generally adopted by drawing up the waters of the Rivers by means of 11 annicuts built upon them, which are raised from bank to ban[k] in a Curvial form, and are rude irregular structures faced with

large

large blocks of rough Rock stones, with a core or wall of brick and chunam, running longitudinally through the heart of the dam; these works are at present in a state of decay and ruin, but from their original construction, they are however easily repaired by simply covering the injured parts with large rock stones, which measure fully re-establishes the dike, admitting of no discharge but what was originally provided for over the crown of the annicut. These Rivers are occasionally subject to such abundant and violent descents upon the occurrences of the heavy freshes, that no little exertion and solicitude have been exercised by the ancient possessors to render these hydraulic structures strong and durable by the solidity of their foundations, altho' apparently constructed upon no regular plan with regard to form or order.

The annicut of Shindellagoondoo is 270 feet broad, and its wall varies from 14 to 10 and 6 feet, this annicut is in bad order as also that of Boothepooram, the Cottahoo annicut is 318 feet broad, and its core running longitudinally is 15 feet, it is well cemented with chunam and in good order, besides these substantial works, there are a few other temporary dams constructed with straw and timber. The Calingulahs also consist of ancient rude structures composed of a mass of loose stones accumulated across the surplus channels of discharge, & usually constructed at either extremities of the banks of Tanks for draining off the redundant waters into any other River or rivulet, in order to prevent the irresistibility of its waters & causing an injurious inundation: these works from their weighty and solid materials seldom require any great repair. The Inhabitants have proposed a project for the improvement of the lands of Dindigul and its vicinage, and the extention of agriculture by constructing an annicut across the Kodawen-aur & half a mile north of the Village, Vuckumputty and leading off a Canal of irrigation along the west side of the high road to the Valley; its whole course to be 4 Miles.- By this undertaking it is probable that the Tanks will yield two crops annually, but upwards of 650 Cawnies of Nunjah could be additionally & brought to cultivation; which will not only secure plenty and prosperity to the inhabitants but also amply supply the Bazars of Dindigul with Paddy and straw, as the latter often proves very scarce. The annicutt and Canal is estimated to cost about 2000 Pagodas to the Circar for the improvement of the lands in question.

This

Mountains, Hills &c.

This Talook possesses no great share of Mountains, Hills or rocks - it is mostly an extensive plain of an undulatory aspect, except to the N. W. and S. E. extremities by the former side it is bounded by the Kurroomally hills which devide the Gootum Mettah from Yeddiacotah, and Rungamally from the Aravacoorchy Talook of Coimbatoor. On the S. E. it is bordered by a small portion of the Eastern range of the Seramally Hills, which devides Vambarputty of the Vudda=madura Talook from Nuttom and Caumanaik's of Madura; among these hills, Rungamally presents the most sublime and stupendous prospect, for situation, shape, and magnitude; It stands on a vast plain 20 Miles from Dindigul, and composes a mass 7 Miles in circumference, whose height is about 2000 feet. When the Mountain is perceived at a distance it has the appearance of being quite unconnected with any, though not distant from the lofty ridges of the Kurroo=mally Hills. The sides and summit are cloathed with wood, but not of any valuable species of timber -

on the summit is erected a large Iron pole whereon is fixed a capacious lamp, capable of holding 36 Measures of Ghee, which liquid only is used to burn this lamp, and is occasionally lighted by the persons who have made vows to the Deity, which presides here. This conspicuous light is visible to a very great distance, and they particularly observe to illuminate it at the Hindoo festivals called Cartygga and Deepavaley, when a large assembly of people come here for devotion. About the eastern acclivity of the rock is a small hermitage dedicated to Mullacaurjuna Lingum, to whose shrine devotions are performed daily by a sect called Lingavuntas, who are the adorers of Lingum; about 40 yards to the west is a small fountain having a perennial issue of clear spring water where the devotees perform ablution and throw into it according to their abilities Rupees, fanams and Cash, also rings and trinkets of silver, Brass, Iron &c. and if any of these things that are cast into the fountain be taken out by stealth it could not be exchanged even for a trifling value owing to the miraculous power of the Deity. The people of the hermitage prepare a kind of liquid filtrated from boiled rice which they carefully preserve for 12 years and upwards. it is not unlike Vinegar, but of a more agreeable flavour and taste, and is

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administered to those persons labouring with fever of long standing, which they assert to be a valuable remedy, and extol its good properties.

It is remarkable that no fleas or flies are seen on this hill. The summit not only commands a fine prospect of the surrounding Country, but also has a delightful view of the bed of the Cauvary River, which lies 16 Miles distant.

Woods, Jungles &c.

The Hills and few other places that are covered with wood, possess very inconsiderable tracts. none of them produces any valuable species of Timber, the best kind is the Vaugay marum, a very useful large tree the wood of which is brown, and commonly employed for long beams in house building and Choultries, and also for making doors, windows and Bullock Bandies &c. The Timber is disposed at the following rate, 7 pieces of Timber of 7 feet long and 9 inches broad, and 4 inches thick for 1 Star Pagoda. The other kinds serve the inhabitants for the purposes of building their Cottages and for the implements of husbandry. Excepting the above portion of the jungle, whole of the other parts of the Tallook is richly cultivated with dry grain, and the places where cultivation has been neglected for some years are overgrown with heaths, and Brush-wood abounding with game such as Hares, foxes, and Partridges, and the plains with antelopes.

Remarkable Buildings

Excepting the hill Fortress of Dindigul which is of modern structure, the other edifices consisting of Pagodas, mosques, Durgas, are all founded upon the ancient Character of Hindoo architecture. Their situations enumerated in the descriptive of the Towns and Villages, besides them there are no other buildings worthy of notice.

Mines and Minerals.

In the neighbourhood of Gootum and Kulwarpatty, Iron is smelted from a black sand ore gleaned from the Rivulets that descend the hills of Kurrumally: the Iron is never refined or made into bars by the smelters, but disposed by them in large blocks as produced from the Forge and each of these is sold at 3½ or 4 Coily fanams. by the brink of a water course, that runs about 2 furlongs on the north of the Village Toddicombu and contiguous to the Koduven-aur is discovered at certain depths in the soil from a saline (argillaceous earthy

earthy substance a fine species of Chalk, which in quality is not unlike the Chalk of Europe, and serves the purpose of cleaning plate &c.a This article has never before been prized by the Inhabitants they appeared to be ignorant of the advantage that may be derived from it, as well, of its use. It may in all probability be found in many tracts where the soil is of a similar nature; no search has been made for these discoveries, nor has it been hitherto encouraged. A specimen of this Chalk has been produced to the notice of the Collector, and also sent to the Surveyor General of India.

The principal Roads that lead through this Province are as follow

N.o 1. From Dindigul towards Trichinopoly

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total distances M.	Total distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &c.a	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
4	"			Cross the Sundranuddhe-uur a below the Village Moolpaudy	A Shotrium Village and a fine Stone Choultry on N. bank of the River.	
2	"			Cross a jungle stream S. W. of Ammapatty about 6 furlongs		A small Village
2	"			A ruined Fort on the left, and a yary on the right		Mud Fort
1	7	"		A small rock 2 furlongs left		
"	6			Vuddamudeen	The post of a Tannahdar	
		10	5			
1	"			Cross the Cullaur oday by the Village Maulapooram, right		Road good & lined with avenue Trees
1	"			Gollapatty 3 furlongs on the right		
1	"			Cross the Varret-uur, at the meeting of the Road from Pylney via Erriode		
2	6			Rungapanaikenpatty near the General Boundary that devides Erriode from the Manapar Zemindaries		
		7	1			
		17	6			

N.o 2. From Dindigul towards Caroor via Erriode

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total distances M.	Total distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &c.a	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
2	"			Chinna Shelapaudy and Tank on the left.		
1	6			Shelammuddal, left of Road.		
"	4			Enter the Erriode Pollam		
"	2			Cross a water Course.		
"	2			Cross a water Course		
1	"			Cross the Sundranuddhe below the Village Colotoor.	A small Village has a thatched Choultry	
		5	6			

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distance M.	Total Distance F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &ca	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
		5	6			
2	3			Cross the Varret aur	A small Village	
1	4			Thottampully	Choultry, and post of a Police peon	
1	"			Cross a Jungle stream		
"	3			Goorgatapully on right of Road	Road tolerable	
1	"			Erriode		
1	"	7	2	Cross a Nullah dividing the Boundary of Erriode from Ramagherry		
		13	"			

No. 3. From Dindigul towards Aravacoorchy via Vadasundoor

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &ca	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
"	5			Cross a small water course		
"	1			Curpen sawmy Covil and Garden on the right		
2	"			Allagherisingumpully left of the road	A small Village	
"	3			A Tank on the right		
1	5			Cross a small Rivulet		
1	"	5	6	Toddicombu		
"	2			Cross the Koduven-aur		
"	6			Kereampully on the right		
1	2			Vellanaikpully		
"	5			Shuckeroyer Cottah left		
"	7			Cross the Koduven-aur		
1	2			Aureapettanpully		
1	4	6	4	Vadasundoor	Town, and post of a Tannahdar	
"	4			Veraumpully		
"	2			Cross the Koduven-aur		
"	2			Ruined Fort on the left		
"	5			A Watercourse		
1	5			ditto		
"	2			Verdalapully on the Right		
"	4			A Rock on the right		
"	7			Cross a rivulet		
"	5			Yettalabomanaikenpully on the right of Road		
1	2			A Rivulet and Kulwarpully on the left of the Road		
"	4			A small Rivulet		
6	6	14	"	Yeddechee Pass forming the Boundary between Toddicombu and Aravacoorchy		Road good and lined with avenue Trees
		26	2			

No. 4. From Dindigul towards Daraporam via Jeddiacotah

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &ca	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
		5	6	To Toddicombu via No. 3		
"	2			Cross the Koduvenaur to the village Augarum		
	2			Cross the Mauncurrayaur River		

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys.	General Remarks
"	4	5	6			
3	2			Shennumputty on the left.		The Village Shool. Erumbu 1 Mile on the right of road.
"	6			Water course.		
"	5			Cross the Road leading from Pylney to Vadasundoor.		
				A water course dividing		
1	1½			Cunneevaudy from Yeddiacotah		
"	6¾			Ramakistnumputty 2 furlongs on the left.		
2	6½			Pillaugoundenputty - - - - - -		A Garden & well
3	3	13	2¾	Cross the Nanganjee River to Yeddiacotah Fort Gate.		
1	4			Cross a Nullah.		
"	4½			Paurapputty on the left 2¼ furs. and Maumbaray on the right.		
2	7½			Boundary between Daraporram and Maumbaray.		
3	2½			Poruloor.		
1	6½	10	1	Costumboondy Pagoda on the left.	Post of a Tannahdar.	
2	2			Poniwaddy on the left 2 furs.		With exception to that part, keeping along the Kurrunmally range which is rugged, the other parts of the road is very good, and lined with Trees.
2	6			Pullapolliam		
1	"			Cross the Nullatangy oday		
4	3			Cross the Ambrawathy River		
1	4			Daraporram Pettah.		
		11	7			
		41	¾			

No. 5. From Dindigul towards Nuttom

"	6			Naugulnaikenputty on the right of the road.		
3	"			A watercourse, Rettaputty on the left of the road.		
"	4			A Dry watercourse.		
"	4¼			A Dry water course.		
1	7½			Enters the Tauwashimuddy Pollam.		
"	¼			A Dry watercourse.		
"	1½			A Dry watercourse.		
"	1			Durmatapputty		
"	4½			Enters the Yeemculporam Pollam		
"	3			A Dry watercourse		
"	2			- - - - - - Ditto - - - - - -		
"	5	8	7	- - - - - - Ditto - - - - - and Shaunarputty on the left.		
1	"			Enters the Vambarputty division of Teddicomba.		
"	6			Coodrasamemparay flat Rock on the Right.		
"	1½			A Deep Rivulet.		
"	5			Cross the Sandsandthe aur.		
"	3			A Tank & Cavil on the Right.		
"	6			A small mud Fort on the right of Road.		
3	5½	8	7			

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkey	General Remarks
3	5½	8	7			
..	3			Caupelapatty		
1	..			Enters into the Nattam limits.		Road unexceptionably good.
		5	½			
		13	7½			

No. 6. From Dindigul to Pylney

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkey	General Remarks
				Commenced from the North Gate of the Town		
2	4			Cross a dry water course near the Boundary		
..	7			Cross the Kodawanaur N. of the Bottepooram annicutt		Here the road enters into the Cunnevaudy Zemindary.
1	1½			A Tank on the left and a ruined well & Tope on the right		
..	6¾			Naugapanaickputty		
..	2¾			Cross the Maungeurray-aur.		
..	1			A Nullah of irrigation		
1	4			A Ruined Choultry and Tope		
..	1			A Deep Nullah		
..	6			A Large Pagoda on the left of the Road.		
..	2¼			Cross a deep Nullah.		
..	2¾	8	7	Cothapoolee Chuttrum left of the Road, and a deep Nullah on the Right.	The Station of a Police Peon	The road very bad running thro' marshy Ground
2	5			Rettacurdoo hill on the left		
1	1¼			Reservoir on the left.		
..	7			Cross a dry water course.		
1	4			Aulamarathocotay on the left of Road.		Pulthanooth a fine Village on the left of the road.
				Utteecombay, one furl. left		
..	3¾			A Deep ravine.		Deep sands
..	7¼	7	4¼	Oopillipatty ruined Bazarr.	The post of a Tannahdar	Toomechempatty in front and on the right.
1	7½			Colundavailaper Pagoda.		
1	6¼			Cross a Nullah to Chittaraumany Mandagum.		Thick Jungle.
1	..			Cross the Nanganjee River to the ruined mud Fort.		Veerupatchy ruins on the left, 1 Mile.
1	½			Foot a small Pass.		
1	1¼			Crown of ditto.		Pass an easy but rugged ascent.
1	6½	8	6	Chuttrapatty Pagoda	The Post of a Police Duffadar.	Road good.
2	3¼			Chindalawaudumpatty		
..	5¼			Cross the Nellatungy odey		Road bad in rainy weather
1	7			Cunnakumpatty		
2	1½			A Chuttrum between Poodoo and Pulloy Ayyoody	The post of a Police Duffadar	The seat of a Zemindar
2	6			Colonel Oliver's Bungalow		
..	5	10	¼	Pylney Town (Middle)	A Daroga and Chowkey.	Good road.
		35	5¼			

No. 7. From Dindigul to Madura

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
				Commenced from the South Gate of the Town		
..	1			Cross a watercourse to the village Bagumpore -		
..	1			Road separating to the valley -		
..	2			A fine choultry and reservoir -		
..	1¾			A small reservoir on the left -		
..	3			A Tank on the left -		
..	7			Auwoosharry Curdoo on the left		
..	7			Cross a dry water course -		
1	..			ditto		
..	5½			ditto		
..	3½			Cross a deep ravine -		
..	4			ditto		
..	2¾			ditto		
..	2			ditto		
..	2½			A reservoir on the right		
..	7	7	2	Ammatary, two small reservoirs on the right, and a fine shady Tope -	The post of a Police peon	The Road tolerable but intersected by many deep ravines from the Sirrumally Hills
..	4			Moorgumputty on the right -		
..	4			Cross a watercourse -		
..	3½			Cross a small Nullah		
..	7			Cross a deep ravine -		
2	3½			A ruined Mandapum on the right -		
..	5			A Reservoir on the right, and the Rasdanny, or Residence of the Poligar 2 furs. on the left		
..	2½			A Well of good spring water -		
..	4¼			A large Tank on the left at the meeting of the Road from Pylney via Cunnewaudy & Akhtoor		
..	4	6	5¾	Ammanaikenoor -	The post of a Tannahdar and Chowkey	Two fine Choultries
..	2			Cross a ravine -		
..	3¼			A ruined Chuttrum -		
..	1¼			Cross a shallow Nullah -		
..	4¾			A ruined Chuttrum -		
..	7¾			A New Chuttrum on the right		
..	3¼			Road leading off to Pereacolum via Batlagoonda -		
..	3			Cross a water course & road leading to Sholaywundaun		
..	5¾			Cross the Murnooth oday a deep ravine, Codwarputty 2 furlongs on the left -		
..	6¾			Cross a deep ravine -		
..	3¼			Tope and reservoir on the left -		
1	3½			Ponnmally on the left -		
..	6	7	2½	Vaudeyputty		

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
"	1			Tappal Choultry -		
"	2			Neelatanputty		
"	$4\frac{1}{4}$			A Reservoir on the left -		
"	5			Cross a deep ravine & Tope -		
"	2			Audiputty -		Choultry on the left -
"	$3\frac{1}{4}$			Reservoir & Tope on the left		
"	$3\frac{3}{4}$			Vuddagaputty Choultry - - -	Post of a Tannahdar -	
1	$1\frac{3}{4}$			Tannickeum,		Mud Fort -
"	1			A Deep Nullah -		
"	$3\frac{3}{4}$			A large Tank on the right and Iyannar Covil -		Paddy feilds on both sides, road bad -
"	$1\frac{3}{4}$			Iyemcotah on the right -		
"	7			Reservoir & Tope on the right -		
3	$6\frac{1}{2}$			Cross the Vigay River -		
1	"			Toovaramaun.		
2	4			Cawn Saib's Tope -		
2	4			Madura -		
		15	3			
		37	$2\frac{1}{4}$			

No. 8. From Cunneevaudey to Pylney via Vempalchy

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
"	$5\frac{1}{4}$			From the north enterance of the Town to Achamaputty		
"	$3\frac{3}{4}$			Cross a Ravine -		
"	$1\frac{1}{4}$			Cross a branch of the same -		
"	$2\frac{1}{4}$			Thettooputty Choultry -		
"	$6\frac{1}{2}$			Over the embankment of a large Tank Kundelnaickenputty 1 furl. on the Right.		
"	$7\frac{1}{2}$			Vellamuddathputty Chuttrum,		
"	5			Cross the Mauncurray-aur		
2	"			Paupancotah on the left -		A small fortified Village -
"	2			Cross a Nullah		
"	$5\frac{1}{4}$			Munkurdoo, a low hill on the right of the Road -		Road thro' Jungle and very Rugged -
"	$4\frac{1}{2}$			Joins the high Road from Dindigul to Pylney on the East of Ultecombay -		vide No. 6.
		7	$3\frac{1}{4}$			
		7	$3\frac{1}{4}$			

No. 9. From Cunneevaudey to Ammanaikenoor

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
"	$6\frac{1}{4}$			Cross a Ravine -		Dasararaumenputty on the left
"	$2\frac{1}{4}$			Kooyamanaikenputty		
"	$6\frac{1}{2}$			Cross a Ravine -		Maushumputty 1 furl. on the left
1	1			Cross a ravine		
"	$1\frac{1}{4}$			Mootoovaudeputty -		
"	3			Road leading to Attoor		
1	2			Pauraputty -		
"	2			Cross a large Nullah		
"	3			Reservoir on the right		
"	4			Cross the Kodwen' aur -		
"	$2\frac{1}{2}$			Intersection of the Road from Dindigul to the valley -		
"	"	5	$7\frac{3}{4}$	Road to the valley -		

Distance M.	Distance F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or chowkeys	General Remarks
1	4¼			Putchamullancottah.		
1	2			Poodoocottah on the left		
"	7½			Tank on the right.		
1	1¾			Suckanaikenoor.		
1	3¼			Tellaputty.		
"	6½			Crofs a large ravine.		
"	7½			Boomanaikputty on the right of Road.		
"	5¾	8	6	Joins the Road from Dindigul to Ammanaikenoor. – Vide No. 7		
		14	5¾			

No. 10 – From Dindigul to the Valley

Distance M.	Distance F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or chowkeys	General Remarks
"	3			Bagumpore Village & Mosque		
"	1½			Goonean Chuttrum.		
3	4½			Punjumputty, Oday, crofs		
1	½			Christian burial on the Right		Vuckumputty right
"	4½			Ruined Covil.		
"	3			Crofs a Nullah.		
1	6½			Shevellashurgoo		To avoid the marshes and Pafs, another road leads off on the East of the Tanks by the Village Thoodoopatty, which is frequented in the monsoons.
"	1½			Crofs a Nullah		
1	2			Autputty		
"	1½	9	5	Ahtoor east Gate.		
"	2			Ahtoor west Gate.		
"	6			Bridge over a Canal.		
"	4			Curreneolum Tank on left		
"	2½			Canal of irrigation		
"	6			Shettaencottah		
"	2			Small White Tomb.		
"	6¾			Bodikaumenvaddey		
"	5½			Meeting of the Roads.		
"	5			Ruined Fort on the Right		
4	"			Crofs a Nullah.		
"	3			Crofs the Vungee-aur		
"	5			Crofs the Murthanuddee River		
"	3			Permaulcurdoo on Right.		
"	5¾			Crofs a Nullah.		
"	5	11	5½	Battlagoonta East Gate.	The post of a Tannahdar & Chowkey	
"	2			Battlagoonta West Gate.		
"	2¼			Crofs the Munjelnuddee River		
"	7			Crofs a large Nullah.		
"	3			East extr. of Varrunneolum,		
"	3			Cuttacaumenputty.		
1	5			East extr. of Vuttavauncolum		
2	5			---Ditto of Shencolum		
"	6¼			Permaul Pagoda on left		
"	4¾			Poodooputty.		
"	2	6	1¼	Davadanaputty.	The post of a Police Peon	
1	3			Crofs a large Nullah.		
"	4			Crofs a large Nullah to [illegible] Comaurpully Choultry		
"	2			Rock and Pagoda		
		29	3¾			

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
		29	3¾			
"	4			Cross a Nullah.		
"	4			Cross a Deep ravine		
"	3			Cross a small Nullah.		
"	2			Caumauchepooram		
"	5¾			Cross a large Nullah		
"	4			Yendapally.		
"	4			Maila Yendapully		
"	2			Ramapilly Choultry.		
"	2			Cross a Canal.		
"	5½			Cross the Paumbar River		
"	2½			Vuddacurray Parchary		
"	3½	5	1	Cross the Vurraganudhe River to the S. entrance of Peraacolum	The post of a Tannaddar & Chowkey	
				Permaul Pagoda in Town 2 furs. West end of the Town 2 furlongs.		
"	6½			Cross a Nullah running into Taumraacolum Tank on the left.		
1	3			Kylaushapooram		
1	3			Jerteepully 2 furs. on left.		
"	4			Reservoir.		
1	½			Cross the Vurret-aur River.		
1	2½			Cross a large Nullah, above Woonjaumputty on left.		
1	7	8	2½	Ullinuggarum		
1	4			Cross a Canal.		
"	1½	1	5½	Cross the Thainy-aur into the Ootampolliam Tallook.	To be continued to Ootampolliam &c.	
		44	4¾			

N° 11. From Madura to Peraacolum

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
		19	7¼	Commencing at the seperation from the Road leading from Dindigul to Madura. vide No. 7		
1	1			Cross a Nullah to Pallapully		
"	2			A water course from Tank.		
"	5¼			on bank of Tank.		
1	1½			Silkoowarpully.		
"	5			Cross a large Ravine.		
1	5			Meeting of the roads between Shundayaor and Nellacottah Fort	The post of a Police peon,	Road good & lined with avenue Trees.
1	4¾			Moothalaupooram.		
1	6½			Mulliagoundenputty.		
"	2¼			Poostaumputty 1 furl. on the Right		
"	5¼			Cross the Vungee-aur.		
1	2¼			Cross the Musthanudhe to Vencataudoocotah on the left.		
1	¼			Naugulapooram		
"	6½	11	7¾	Cross a Nullah to Ballagoonda		vide No. 10
		31	7			
		13	2¼	Vide No. 10 from Ballagoonda to Peraacolum.		
		45	1½	Total Miles.		

Distance M.	Distance F.	Total Distance M.	Total Distance F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks

No. 12. From Dindigul towards Tinnevelly via Nellacottah

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
..	$5\frac{3}{4}$			Leaves the road to Madura		
1	$7\frac{1}{4}$			Poolicanuttum,		
..	$7\frac{1}{2}$			Cross a ravine between two Tanks.		
..	$3\frac{1}{2}$			Punjumputty on the right.		
..	7			Cross a large Nullah to Meellacottah		
1	$3\frac{1}{4}$			Punnaputty 2 furl. on the right		
..	$7\frac{1}{4}$			Poodoocotah - - - - ditto - - - -		
2	1			Shaderputty.		
2	5			Nutchicundoo Pass & Nullah.		This pass impracticable for carriage
1	$5\frac{1}{2}$			Hattiriputty.		
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$			Shundayoor.		
..	$6\frac{3}{4}$	16	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Nellacottah Fort.	Post of a Police Peon.	
..	6			Cross a Nullah		
1	$3\frac{1}{4}$			Cross a Nullah thro' Marsh.		
[illegible]	$2\frac{1}{2}$			Cuuplaaputty.		
..	$2\frac{3}{4}$			A Tank on the left.		
1	$\frac{1}{4}$			Koondalaputty 1½ furl. left.		
1	$6\frac{1}{2}$			Cross the Vigay River to Muddoocottah.		
1	$\frac{3}{4}$			Cross a Nullah.		
..	$6\frac{3}{4}$			Annamanoeputty on the right, and Veerlamoyaputty on the left		
..	$6\frac{3}{4}$			Nayagoundanputty		
1	6	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Enter the Madura Country by the pass called Authee-mooncombay Cunnoway		This pass tho' rugged admits of carriages going through it.
		26	$7\frac{3}{4}$			

No. 13. From Pylney towards Polatchy in Coimbatoor

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Watercourses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
1	2			To a Muddum on the east bank of the Shenmoogamuddy River		Road thro' Paddy fields.
..	$4\frac{3}{4}$			Ayrakoum.		
1	$5\frac{3}{4}$			Chinna Cullampootoor.		
1	$1\frac{3}{4}$			Tookanaikenputty		
1	$3\frac{3}{4}$			Cross a deep Nullah		
1	2			Thaulioth on right.		
2	$5\frac{1}{4}$			Poorkpetoor ditto.	The Post of a Police Peon	Road very good
1	$1\frac{3}{4}$			Veiloor on the right.		
1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$	East bank of the Ambrawuthy River, which is here crossed to Muddukoolum.		

Distances M.	Distances F.	Total Distances M.	Total Distances F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks

No. 14. From Pylney to Darapooram

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
–	4¾			Cross a Nullah running into a large Tank on the left.		
1	1½			A Water course between two Tanks.		
1	1			Maunoor Vaikal.		
–	6			Cross to the left bank of the Shunmooganud the River		
1	–			Maunoor.	The post of a Tannahdar.	
1	1¼			Cross a large Nullah.		
–	4¾			Cross a small Nullah		
–	3½			Nooricalputty on the left		
1				Koricadavoo Agraharum	Tannahdar's Post	The road passes below the bank of a Tank broken by a large Nullah
		7	6¼			
–	7¼			Cross a Nullah.		
–	2			South end of a large Tank		
–	4½			Along the bank to N. end		
1	½			Cross a Nullah.		
1	2¼			Cross a Nullah by the left bank of the River.		
–	6			Cross a small Nullah.		
–	5¼			Perchipolliam on right		The Road unexceptionable good
1	5¼			Allingam.		
6	5			Darapooram		
		13	6¼			
		21	4¼			

No. 15. From Tanjore and Poodoocottah to Pylney

From the seperation of the Road from the route to Trichinopoly Vide No.

M.	F.	M.	F.	Villages, Rivers, Water courses &c.	Stations of the Police or Chowkeys	General Remarks
1	2¼			Cross a large Nullah.		
1	2			Combariputty on the right.		
–	3			Cross a Nullah.		
1	7¼			Moolaumputty on the left.		
2	½			Eriode		
		6	7			
2	¾			Tunnipundel Chuttrum		
1	5½			Boothumputty on the right		
1	1			Seraumanuthum Chuttrum on the bank of a Nullah.		
1	5½			Villagoundenputty, right.		
1	4			Vedasundoor.		
		8	½			
–	2¾			Cross the Koduwen-aur to a Chuttrum.		
–	1			Cross a Canal.		
–	6¼			Cross a Nullah.		
1	1½			Shairanencottah.		
–	3			Chuttrum and Cocoanut Tope		
1	6¾			Cross the Road to Darapooram		
–	7¼			Shooterumboo		
		5	4½			
3	3			Kaithegorumbu Chuttrum on the bank of a large Nullah		
3	7¼			Kaulanjiputty		
1	2½			Oopilliputty on the Road from Dindigul vide No.		
		8	5¼			
		29	1¼			

Besides the foregoing there are numerous other Roads that intersect the Country, few of which are of consequence and frequented by the Merchants, but they will not admit of Carriage.—

The Soil is either by nature or art fruitful of every thing that can minister to the necessities, conveniences and luxuries of life. Agriculture in this Country is carried to highest perfection and yields an exuberant harvest chiefly in grain, which provides amply for the consumption of the Inhabitants in the province. The soil throughout consists of eleven sorts. Vizt. 1st. Carshel or black soil comprising a mixture of clay and sand which is very fertile in the culture of Paddy, Ragy, Cholum, and Cotton. 2nd Puddegay consists of a mixture of black and red earth, yields two and often three Crops in the year: in consequence of adopting the Culture to the Soil, and supplying its defects, by manuring with herds of black cattle and Sheep, and by a careful and useful industry of every kind, Paddy, dry Grain, Tobacco and other Garden productions are richly cultivated to advantage. 3d. Shevel or deep red loam, which is well adapted for the culture of various sorts of dry grain, and is likewise favorable to the growth of leguminous plants and many species of pulse, and among others the Mochay-cotay, a very useful kind of bean is sown with them.— 4th. Manil or sand which is much esteemed for cultivating Cumboo. Rape seed and Horse Gram 5th. Sharalay, or light red Earth abundantly scattered with stones which is reckoned advantageous for Shaumay, Castor oil seed, a few species of pulse, 6th. Shokaun, a kind of white argillaceous Earth impregnated with lime: in this soil, Cotton, oil and rape seed are usually cultivated with success. 7th. Kalar rugged black argillaceous earth with open ruptures in the ground which in the rainy season forms a heavy marsh and renders it difficult with people to travel on, especially for loaded Cattle and horse. In this soil, Cotton only is said to thrive.— 8th. Vepp saline Earth, or brackish soil from which the Inhabitants are sometimes in the habit of making salt. 9th. Oovarmunnoo, saline earthy substance, or Fuller's earth which is used in bleaching and washing linnen.— 10th. Chunam Kuller common lime stone found in many parts of the District, and also a layer of white clay mixed with quartz over a tract along the Koduvoor ... the

Chunam

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chunam makers are in the habit of burning it to procure a fine white Chunam for particular purposes. 4th a mixture of Kuller and Voppel, this is a kind of argillaceous earthy substance producing a fine Chalk which is found in small quantities in certain depths of the soil. In the whole, the most prevalent soil is of Shevel a rich red loam well adapted for the culture of dry grain, or yielding one rich harvest in the year, a considerable tract in the Gootum division consists of Sharaloy a light red Earth scattered with stones and is enclosed into compact fields, fenced with milk hedges, Kuldare bushes, and Euphorbium which forms an alley between every other field, through which only two men could walk abreast. The Paddy lands depending on the Kodawur=aur yield two fine Crops in the year. The grand productions consist of Paddy, Cholum, Raggy, Cumboo, Shaumay, Tinnay, Waragoo, Horse Gram, among these are Dhall, green gram, Black gram, Rape seed, Oil nuts, Cotton, and in Ahtoor and Unjooli=putty, Cuddalay is cultivated with success. The garden productions are Tobacco, Cholum, Raggy, Coriander, Chillies, Onions, Radish, Potatoes, Cucumbers, Brinjals and Pumpkins or Gourds and Gardens formed over wet grain fields (called Nunjah male or Punjah) produce Beetle, Sugar cane, Plantains &c. to advantage.

With respect to the mode of husbandry practised in this Province, one example will be sufficient. The lands are tilled with very simple instruments drawn by a yoke of oxen, and in some instances Cows and Buffaloes are also used, the latter especially employed in Paddy fields. With respect to agriculture, Cholum, Tobacco, Onions, Cucumbers, and other Vegitables are sown in the Month of January, and the first harvest of the two former is reaped in June, and the others a Month or two previous: the whole is chiefly watered by wells with picquotas, and the commencement of the Coday rains that usually sets in early in June, affords the Ryots every means for tilling lands, and cultivating other species of dry grain, which can be reaped in September. The season for sowing Horse Gram, Legumes, Hemp, Cotton and Mochay cotay and Cuddalay is October, which are usually reaped in January. The Pannee pyre and other species of Pulse are sown after the Rains, these are nourished by the dews and are reaped in March.

The cultivation of the wet grain or Paddy in this Province is in a great measure dependant on the natural rains, and the water that is preserved in Tanks by means of annicuts, which have better advantage in this respect. such as for instance, those of Ahtoor

Boothe

Boothepoorram, Cottah-oor, Taddicumbu and Vadasendoor, in the Cusbah Tallook, have two fine Crops of Paddy in the year ow[ing] to the Rodewen aur being filled by the S. W. and N. E. Mon[soons]

The different seasons for sowing and reaping Paddy are exhibited in the following Table

Number	Names of the different sorts of wet Grain		The Season of nourishment		How many Months Crops	Season for Sowing	Season of Harvest
			Monsoon	Monsoon			
1	Shumbau	1st Sort	N. E.		6	September	February
2	Pylney Shumbau	do.	N. E.		6	do.	do.
3	Anna cumbu	do.	N. E.		6	do.	do.
4	Malagoo Shumbau	do.	N. E.		6	do.	do.
5	Shen Malagoo	do.	N. E.		6	do.	do.
6	Vunkinauroynun	do.	N. E.		8	August	March
7	Villa cutta	do.	N. E.		8	do.	do.
8	Koley Vauley	do.	N. E.		8	do.	do.
9	Paala Cuddoorkey	do.	N. E.		8	do.	do.
10	Sheragoy	do.	N. E.		5	September	January
11	Gothumboy	do.	N. E.		5	do.	do.
12	Chetaracauley	do.	N. E.	S. W.	3	April / August	July / November
13	Aunadanum		N. E.	S. W.	6	do.	do.
14	Courtegay Shumbau		N. E.		4	November	February
15	Koday Cullataun		N. E.	S. W.	3	April / July	June / September
16	Tooya Mullee		N. E.		6	July	December
17	Shoka Lausee		N. E.		6	August	January

The six and eight Months crop are reckoned the best Shumbau Paddy and those of four and three Months are similar to the Caar Paddy and Muddingal of the Northern Circars. After the Caar is reaped on the same ground Raggy is sown, which is commonly got in December, together with other garden products when there is a command of water.

The Black Cattle of this Province is not so much esteemed as those in the Districts of Daraporram, and Kongayaum, but the sheep and Goats are excellent and in abundance — All the herds belonging to a Village are put together in a large enclosure made by joining great stakes a Cross each other - This enclosure is always selected contiguous to the Village, and surrounded by fields - The herdsmen sleep around these kind of Parks, and have watchful Dogs, which by barking on the approach of theives, or Wild beasts, alarm and awaken the herdsmen, and the Inhabitants are no sooner routed from the Village to render immediate assistance for the preservation of their Cattle -

The Cows are milked in their enclosures twice a day and are so habitual to these Parks that they seldom suffer themselves to be milked in the Village. The milk is not used by the Inhabitants, as they employ it, chiefly in making Butter, which is churned in the morning before sun rise, and even this is not consumed by them, but they have it clarified into Ghee and sold, they only use the Butter milk, & one of the greatest luxuries here

by

by them is that of using Gder in their Victuals—

The Towns and Villages in this Province are more regarded for agriculture, than for manufacture or Trade: Dindigul however preserves a respectable rank among the other Towns, alluding to them. There are twenty kinds of Looms consisting of about 93 in number for the manufacture of different sorts of cloths, both fine and coarse, comprising long cloths, Muslin, Handkerchieves, Turbands, Doopetahs, Shomens, Vaties and various kind of womens cloths: besides the above there are 146 looms in the Villages dependent to the Cusbah Tallook where coarse cloths are manufactured by Paryars, which serve the purposes of the Inhabitants in the Country. Printed Cloths and Chintzes of a coarse kind are made here, and the coloured handkerchieves are most esteemed and worn by the Poligars. Here are only a few families of dyers who tinge a fine red colour called Arruccorchoyum from the Choya root, and blue from Indigo; black and white Cumblies are manufactured by a class of People called Coorumbers, from the wool of the Coorumba Sheep, which is in abundance in this Country. The manufactory of Iron is carried on at Gostum and Kulwarpully on an extensive scale, and paper at Bagumpore— Plough shares are generally worked in almost every Village, to serve the purpose of husbandry, where also an Iron smith and Carpenter are maintained for making such implements as are required for their use: Iron stylums with which they write on Cadjans are made at Baulkistnapooram: those that are brought from Madura are esteemed the best. Silver-smiths, Braziers, and Iron-smiths are employed in the model of Hindoo artifice. Country arrack which is made in great abundance in every part of the District, is rented annually to the highest bidder, who pays an yearly rent to the Company. This spirituous liquor is distilled from a mixture of Jaggary, water, and the barks of various Trees; the chief of the barks that are used here in the process of distilling are from the Velvalum & Kurroovalum Trees (a species of the white and black Indian gum arabic trees) and from this circumstance it is called Puttay Charauyum: the distillers hold a licence from the Renter for making and selling them in the District.—

Table

Table of Imports and Exports

Commodities imported into Dindigul			
Malabar Names	Names	From stations within the Province	From stations abroad
	Salt		Autancurray Remnad Coast
	Turmeric	Pylney Hills	
	Pepper and Nuts		Malabar
	Green Ginger		
	Mustard	Cunneevaudey Hills	
	Garlick		
	Cinnamon		
	Coriander		
	Cummin seeds		
	Bishop's weed seeds		
	Fenugreek seeds		Oodamullacutta in Coimbatoor
	Dill seeds		
	Poppy seeds		
	Jaggry	Adjacent districts	Salem
	Sugar		
Sheeyakoy	a species of Soap nut		
	Dates		
	Raisins		
	Sweet flag root		Paulgautcherry & Malabar
	Sweet scented Turmeric		
	Gallingal		
Varrantangy Cettay	Wood for dyeing		
	Cardamoms		
Arroo Teak			
	Black dammer	Appayeegoundencombay	
	Sandal wood		
	Tamarind		
	Chillies		
	Onions	Adjacent Pollams	
	Salt petre		
	Tobacco		
	Palmira Jaggry		Tinnevelly
	Do. candy		
Chayo Vair	Dyeing Roots		Koyell, Tutacoryn
manj-tittee	Madder of Bengal		Calicut
	Nutmegs		
	Mace		Trichinopoly
	Cloves		
Vaul Malagoo	Tail Pepper		
Koashtum	Arabian Costus		
Acrakaurum	Pellitory of Spain		
Tippelie	Long Pepper		Trichinopoly
Jayshavaram	Pepper Dichotanum		
Sittarittee	Lesser Galangal		
Koodum	Camphor		
Saumbranie	Benzoine		

Commodoties imported into Dindigul

Malabar Names	Names	From stations within the Province	From Stations abroad
Paringay puttay	China root		
Adimaduram	Liquorice root		
Adivedgum			
Talisha puttree			
Mauchakoy	Galls		
Tutum	Vitriol		
Tutum toorthu	Blue Vitriol		
	White dammer		
Coongumpoo	Saffron flower		
Putcha Carpooram			
Rassa Carpooram	Muriate of Mercury (Calomel)		
Shauvirum			
Saudilingum	Cinnabar		
Tharalay bavadarum			
Rassum	Quick silver		
Gendagum	Brimstone		
	Arsenic		
Ner Vaulum	Purging Croton Nut		
Naubhee	Rats bane		
Arridarum	Orpiment		Trichinopoly
	Salammoniac		
Yaiva Saurum			
Kull oopoo			
Anna baidee	Copperas		
Grentee tagarum			
Seerma yennay	Sweet Oil		
Sufied	Ceruse		
Muckee	Gumboge		
	Indigo		
Agatee Ennay	Wood Oil		
Meen Ennay	Spermaceti		
	Tea leaf		
	Coffee		
	Sago rice		
	Soft Sugar		
	Sugar Candy		
Moordar sing	Litharge		
	Pewter		
	Zinc		
	Copper		
Tannikoy	Myrobalam Belleric		
Cudakoy	Myrobalam Chebulic		
Nellee purpoo	Myrobalam Emblic		
Shaineottay	Marking Nuts	Teruumally and Cunnewaudy Hills	Kolimally
	Wax		
	Honey		
	Wheat		Salem
	Shendracauly podavay		
	Cloths		
	Red Cloths		Combaconum
	Silks		Coranaud
	Silk twists		

Commodities imported into Dindigul			
Malabar Names	Names	From Stations within the Province	From Stations abroad
Naurmuddy	Woollen Carpets Broad Cloth a species of Silk Shawls		Madras
	Coarse red Cloths		Powaloor in Trichy
Junikaulums	Coarse black Do Fustian Carpets		Salem
Taudeputtree			Bengalore
Paumbaudy Shalay			Munglagherry
	Munglagherry Cloths and Handkerchieves		Munglagherry
	Dungerries Salempores		Darapooram
	Silk bordered Cloths Soosees		Thautha Iyengar-petta - Trichinopoly
Lenjivarnum podavay			Tinnevelly
	Toffetas		Calicut
Nuttum Choya	Light Coloured Cloths Bordered Cloths podaway and Vaities Fine Muslins	Battagoonta Toddicombu Vadasundoor Pereacolum	Madura
Skoya Cumby ditto	Muslin Turbans Speckled Cloths Red Cloths Do Turbans Do Handkerchieves Shomens Vaities White Muslin ordinary	Dindigul	
Kumby Shomen			
Kumby Vaities			
	White & black Cumblies	Adjacent stations	
	Exports		
	Ghee Gingerly Oil Lamp & Margosa Oil Tamerind and Tobacco	To Madras, Paulgautcherry, Nagore, Negapatam	Bengalore Trichinopoly
	Red Cloths of different kinds White Muslins	To Trichinopoly Nagore and	Tanjore Ramnad

Paddy and other grains are just adequate for the consumption of the Country, but in seasons of absolute scarcity it is imported from Caroor, Trichinopoly and Paulgautcherry.

Dindigul 20th August
1816

Descriptive

1.st Situation Extent and Boundaries

Cunneevaudy one of the principal Zemindaries in the province of Dindigul. It is bounded on the North partly by the Pollams of Yeddiahcottah and Verupatchy, and by the Cusbah Tallook of Toddicombu, on the South by Nellacottah and the Battlagoonta Division, on the East by a portion of the Cusbah Tallook and Nellacottah and on the west by Verupatchy and a portion of the Vurraugherry Mountains dividing it from the high ridge of Hills which forms the Boundary of Davadanaputty. The extreme length of this Zemindary running from N. to S. 20 Miles, comprising an area of 205 Square Miles, of which 80 are occupied by Hills and Mountains, 10 Miles by woods and Jungles and the remainder partly Cultivated and partly barren. It lies situated 9 Miles west of Dindigul, and 6¼ Miles of Ahtoor.

2.nd Divisions & their Subdivisions

This Zemindary is principally divided into 21 Maugaunams or subdivisions two of which consist of the Hill Villages, and the whole comprises 230 Villages; of which, 55 are principal, and 175 subordinates, of these 17 are in ruins. The population is stated to be 15,485.

3.d Cusbahs, Droogs Forts, Market Towns, and other considerable places

The Fortifications in this Zemindary are more numerous than in the adjacent Pollams, the whole being 21 in number most of which, have fallen to decay. The fortifications consist of bulwarks of Earth, defended by four or more bastions to each, fenced without by a strong wall faced, with stones, high enough to cover the people employed in defence of them, and which have been originally intended to obviate all predatory and turbulent commotions, that were so greatly influenced by an enthusiasm for independancy, which is so characterestical in the disposition of these restless Poligars, who had often become independant. It is evident that the Poligars, obtained their original possessions in the early times of the reigns of the two celebrated houses of Carnatic and Kurtaugul, and were permitted to keep up a certain number of followers for the protection of a particular tract of the Country, and had some Villages in the midst of it assigned for the maintenance of themselves and their families. They were bound under an obligation to assist their sovereign with all their forces, to oppose his Enimies; a service and possession which naturally enough become heri=ditary, at which time each of these fortifications had been Garrisoned by 2 or 300 match lock peons commanded by a Shervagar; This Zemindary had maintained no less than 400 Horse, and was the Poligar to act in concert, it is said he will be able to bring into the

field

[illegible] above 800 Horse and from 10 to 12000 Colaries and match lock peons. In this Character they were occasionally called to the standard of their sovereigns as mentioned in the account of their several successions; these Chieftains were dignified with the title of Poligar which literally means "The Chief of a Camp." and not the proprietor of a Country; this appellation has of late become extinct among them, and they are now denominated Zemindars, which is applicable to their present dignity and situation, as land-holders and Tributary subjects.–

Cunneevaudy.* The Capital of the Zemindary of that name, situated on the East skirt of the Varragherry Mountains and over the high Road that leads from Tinnevelly and Madura to Pylney, is the most considerable Town and the seat of the Zemindar. The Town is large, well built, and populous; the streets regular and well formed. The Houses are mostly thatched, with the exception of the Agrahrum and the Zemindar's house; the latter occupies a large enclosure about the So. Wn. side of the Town with several apartments of tiled roof: The Town is well furnished with two Rows of Bazars, where a spacious Market is held on every Monday, and continues for three days before it finally breaks.– The Chief articles imported hither from the Hills, consist of Plantains, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Jack fruit, and a variety of other hill fruits and apples, as well as Cinnamon, Turmerick, Ginger, Mustard, Garlick, and many kind of edible Roots used by the Inhabitants in Currys, and by the lower class of People made into Porridge. These articles are chiefly exchanged for Tobacco, Grain, Cloths &ca. by the hill People who frequent the market. A Chowkey is Established here, it is also the post of a Tannahdar. On the East side of the Town is a small Pagoda, dedicated to the God Vishnoo, on the south of which is a large Reservoir of Good water, and its suburbs are enclosed by Gardens and diversified by a ridge of Hills on the South, and by a fine group of Cocoanutt, Mangoe, Eloopie and Tamerind Trees.– To the west about a Mile, is a fine and narrow Vale, where the ruins of an ancient and extensive fortification is traced, which evidently has been the residence of the former Poligars, and appears to have been well defended both by nature and art, and to have possessed a considerable Town. The remaining Vestiges of hindoo Temples and other relics indicate something of its former magnitude. The place is now divested of People, and has become the Resort of Elephants and other ravenous and destructive animals.–

Shooll-erramboo literally signifies black Ants, It was originally a Choultry for the accommodation of the devotees who [...]

* Literally signifies "Virgin Come" in the imperative sense, from a Tradition that in the reign of the Poligar Chinna Kathari naick– This Town was founded from the following circumstance– The Poligar saw, in a vision by night the God and Goddess of Madura passing by his Village & as it were that the former proceeded in front to some distance, and not finding his consort called out Cunnee Vaudy, who in return answered him Nal-ambla signifying Good Man. The Poligar in order to commemorate this event founded two Villages on the spot where the God and Goddess appeared to him and dignified them with the appellation of the Names Cunneevaudy and Nelambla

pass over it to Pylnee, and becoming infested with black stinging ants, proved a great annoyance, hence the place derived its name. It is situated on the northern frontier of the Pollam by the high road that leads from Trichinopoly (Via) Vadasundoor, to Pylnee, and lies 9½ Miles North of the Capital, and 8 Miles S.E. of Yeddiacottah. This Village altho' large and pretty populous, is very irregularly built, within the enclosure of a strong mud Wall, and is chiefly inhabited by Tottean cultivators. A fine stone Reservoir having a clear spring of good water is on the N. side of the Village; it has a very indifferent Choultry with a few temporary shelters built in a large grove of Tamerind trees, which affords much convenience to the people who resort here once a week for the Market that is held on every Wednesday.

Shindellagoondu, distant 5½ Miles from the Capital. The ruins of a mud fortification stands on the South of the Village, bordering the large sheet of water that is reserved in the Tank called Taumbra Colum, which derives its name from the Lotus overspreading it. This Village is irregularly built, fenced strongly with Milk hedge, and is now considerably reduced from its former state, both in houses and its population. It is inhabited by Villaters, Gentoos and Pullers, the latter class of people are chiefly employed in cultivating the extensive lands of Paddy that this place richly yields, from being supplied with water by a canal of irrigation branching from the Koduwen-aur.

Ponnamuntoray an ancient decayed Village lying 1¾ Miles E.S.E. of Shindellagoondu. Here are the ruins of a mud Fort, situated on the east bank of the Koduwen-aur. The legends of the Country, elucidate that the Giant Annahlasooren was Slain here in the disguise of a Golden Deer, in an encounter with the Deity who resides on the Dindigul rock, from which circumstance the place derived its name to commemorate this event, the Goddess Abbarami Ummen, during the solemnization of the festival at Dindigul (which happens annually in the Month of June) is conveyed in a Vehicle in grand procession to this place, and the Cunneewaudy Zemindar contributes towards defraying the expences for the performance of the ceremonies, It lies situated 2 Miles West of Dindigul.

Annahputty a hamlet of Shindellagoondu an Agrahrum held under the tenure of a Shotrium by Bramins who

who chiefly inhabit the place. It is seated on the West bank of the Kodavenaur, about 2 furlongs South of the high road that leads from Dindigul to Pylnee, and has a pleasing contrast of Paddy fields of Sugar Cane plantations with Beetle Gardens. South of the Village is a fine Group of Cocoanut trees, with a few excellent trees, of the fruit kind, consisting of Mangoes, Leimes, oranges, Citrons, Jack and Plantains as also Matt trees, which distinguishes it from the other Villages, both for its fertility and rich productions, distant from Dindigul 3 Miles N. W.—

Shonaparra Cottah, so called from a small fountain over a Rocky Stratum; is an hamlet of Shindellagoondu, famed for the curiosity on another flat Rock lying a small distance East of the Village, with impression bearing an animated resemblance of the slip of an antelopes feet, and that of a man, according to the traditional account of the sport of Rama in this Vicinage: dist. 2 Miles South of Shindellagoondu.—

Cootthapoolee a small Village, radically so called from a group of Tamerind trees, is supposed to be the place where the first ancestors of the Appea Naiken family settled themselves. The Village is seated about 4 furlongs North of the high road that leads from Dindigul to Pylnee, distant 5 Miles N. E. of Cunneevaudy, has a large Pagoda bounded by a high Wall, on the South of the road, dedicated to Narasinga sawmy which is now falling to decay. A small Choultry, a well of spring water and a Tamerind Tope lies west about 3 furlongs of the Pagoda, and close the road, which is annually fitted up for the reception of the Devotees, who proceed with Cowdies to the festival of the Celebrated Pylnee God.

Thettooputty a large and populous Village filled with houses irregularly built, and chiefly Inhabited by Tottiars and Caupillears, who are cultivators, It is seated below the South bank of a large Tank, and west of the road leading from Cunneevaudy to Pylney, 1½ Mile N. N. W. from the Capital. It has a fine stone Choultry on the road north of the Village, which is a convenient accommodation for travellers, as well to the devotees who go in pilgrimage to Pylnee—

Maung Curra a Village 2½ Miles N. N. E. of the Capital, seated on the South bank of the Maungcurra River from which it takes its name. Here the last tribute is paid to the defunct Zemindars and their families, whose remains are conveyed in a solemn manner from the Capital on a Beer richly adorned

adorned after the ritual forms of their Cast, laying Cloths all the way on the Ground, over which this mournful procession is conducted with music and dancing. The corpses are usually burnt on a pile of Sandal wood, and it has been a prevailing custom during the Carnatic Government that their Wives fall a victim to the flames that they may no longer survive their departed Lords; on the third day, the bones are gathered, washed with milk, and committed into the River, a stone with his effigy is taken to the Cenotaph and deposited, to commemorate the memory of the departed Zemindar; Once every year in the Month of January they make an offering of Pongole at this place —

Iyampolleam a Village 13 Miles S. W. by W. of the Capital, situated in a Valley of that name, is seated on the South bank of the Murtha-Nuddee, River; It consists of a few irregular Streets, the houses of which are thatched, and chiefly Inhabited by Coppilliars and Tottiars, who are cultivators; the north and East sides of the Village are diversified with Cocoanut and Mangoe Topes; a fine stone Mundapum is at the north entrance of the Village, where a Weekly Market is held on every Friday. — The Hill inhabitants never fail to resort to this Market bringing down with them, the products of the hills, such as Limes, Plantains, Oranges, Lemons, Garlic, Turmerick, Mustard and Cinnamon; the latter is of a very indifferent quality. Bamboo Baskets, Matts and seives are made here in abundance, and exposed in the Market for sale.

Iyencottah a Village seated on the north bank of the Murtha-nuddee-aur, in the Southern-most part of this Zemindary, distant 1½ Mile S. E. of Iyampolleam. This place altho' small is noted for the manufacture of Iron, which article is exported throughout the Zemindary —

Munnuloor a Hill Village on the range of the Varraugherry Mountain, distant 8 Miles S. W. of the Capital, consisting of about 30 thatched houses irregularly built within the enclosure of a low fortified stone wall, South of the Koduven-aur; It is chiefly inhabited by Coonugers, Cummaulers and Polaers, a people peculiar to these hills, and are principally employed in cultivating extensive fields of Plantain, Mustard, Turmerick, Raggy and Tanay, the two latter of which grains, is for consumption. —

The other articles are brought down the hills on small tattoos, and exposed in the several Markets for sale.— The Shembooga or Chempac Trees, which produce flowers of a Gold Colour and fine scented, and held in high estimation by the Hindus, grow to an amazing height, and is common on these hills, as also Orange, Lemon, Citron, or Kadukoi, Jack, Mangoe, and Nellikoi Trees. The rent of this Village together with its subordinates, is appropriated for the support of Kummala-ummal, one of the wives of the late Zemindar—

Punnee-oor on the Vurraugherry Mountains, 6 Miles W. by S. of the Capital is a populous Village, within the enclosure of a fortified stone wall, consisting of 50 thatched houses, inhabited by Coonugers, Villalers and Polaers, who chiefly reside on these hills. Extensive Cultivations of Plentain, Mustard, Raggy, Cumboo, Tanay and Turmerick, are carried on here, the latter of which, is prized for its flavour and quality; Jack, Mangoe, Nellickoi, Cinnamon, Koondapunna* and Coongilleum+ Trees, are common here, and little notice is paid to their productions, from the Koondapunna Trees, the Polaer tribe extract Toddy, with which they carouse at their Wedding festival.— This place had often been the retreat of the former Poligars, and their families, during the disturbances occasioned by the Mysorean authorities, and had suitable buildings for their accommodation, which is now in decayed state. The road to this leads thro' a dark passage, over acclivities and declivities, overgrown with impenetrable thick trees, and is well defended by strong barriers of stone and defiles.—

* Caryota Urens. LIN.
\+ Dammer (or Country Rosin)

4th Rivers, and Annicutts on them and Canals—

The principal Rivers, that water this Zemindary are the Koduven, Maungcurray and the Murthanuddee; the first of these is described in the Toddicombu Tallook—

The Maungcurray-aur, takes its rise from the stupendous ridges of the Putchamulla, and Audalloor hills; and proceeds in a north-easterly direction for 5 Miles to Mullandipooram, on the South of Godullabauvee, where it receives a conspicuous rivulet thence it crosses the road from Cunnevaudy to Pylnee, at the junction of Aroamurtooputty Jungle stream, and runs north of the Villages Nuddooputty, Metteeputty and Mootinenputty, in a N. E. direction, touching Mootinenputty dam 2 Miles; thence in the same direction bounds over a fine constructed stone annicut 1 Mile N. E. of Mootinenputty, crosses the

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the high Road from Dindigul to Pylnee, and proceeding by the Village Kondamanackenputty and Achamaaputty, enters the Toddicombu Talook, and finally discharges itself by the Village Agaram (crossing the high road from Toddecombu to Daroopooram) into the Kodiwen-aur. Its whole length being 18 Miles.

The Murthanuddee formed by numerous streams which rush down the sides of the Poolauttoor, and Munnettoor hills, has a pretty broad bed and is beautifully bordered with large Topes of Cocoanut and Mangoe trees. It takes an easterly course and passes on the north side of the Village Iyampolliam 12 Miles from its head, and descends S. E. to Iyencottah, on the south of which it enters the Nellacottah Pollam, continues its course Southerly, East of the Village Gopalapooram, where it crosses the high Road from Dindigul to Perea Colum. Thence passes by the Villages Alaygoundenputty and Condagoundenputty enters the Dodayencottah pollam, and crosses the high road from Madura to Perea Colum, below which it receives the Vunjee-oday, and runs by the Villages Dodayencottah and Retteaputty to the junction of the Munjel-nuddee. Thence enters the Madura Province, and discharges itself in the Vigay-aur, below the Village Coolceputty 21 Miles from its source.

There are 6 Dams built across the Maungcurray-aur, of which one only $6\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs west of the Village Yeddeahputty is constructed with brick and Chunam, upon strong principles, from which a Channel is led off to a Tank. The remaining 5 are commonly of Timber and straw, which are subject to being torn by the freshes, but as they need no great difficulty of repair, they are soon set up to serve convenience; from these, small branches are led off to supply the neighbouring Tanks.

Several Dams are built across the Murtha-nuddee, but the Canal from one only waters the portion of this Zemindary, lying on the east of Iyampolliam, by replenishing the Tanks about it, the surcharges over the several Calingoulahs from the Vunjee-oday.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs

There are altogether 15 Tanks and 61 Yaindels dispersed in this Zemindary, the most part of which derive their supply of water from the local rains; the most conspicuous of these is the Taumbra Colum, lying S. E. of Thirudellagoondu, has

an

an embankment of 9 furlongs, situated N. and S. which receives a Canal of irrigation, from the Koduwen-aur, and waters an extensive sheet of Paddy lands; a Calingolah, built of brick and chunam is constructed on the N. E. extremity, to drain off the superabundant water by a Canal filling a tank on the N. E. The annual produce of this Tank is two Crops, and Cultivates — Cawnies of Paddy lands.

Thettoopputty Colum, lying north of the Village, is a pretty large Tank, having an embankment of 8 furlongs & strengthened by rock stones, and is watered by several Rivulets, descending the Toni-mulla hills in torrents during the Moonsoon, and Cultivates Cawnies of Paddy lands, yielding annually two Crops. The bank of this Tank is kept in constant repair, and its superabundant waters are led off by sluices, built below the embankment.

Syampolliam Colum claims an equal rank with the other Tanks, having an embankment of 8 furlongs E. and W. and receives a Canal branched off the Murthanuddee-aur which leads to the adjoining two Tanks, and also into Shengaracottah Colum, from the East Calingoolah of which it assumes the name of Vunjee oday — These Tanks water an extensive sheet of Paddy lands, and the inhabitants would be greatly recompensed, were not their fields destroyed by droves of Elephants, which over run these parts, during the Moonsoon season, and tho' every exertion is taken, to keep these animals away, they generally do not quit the place, till destroying the husbandmans hopes, and hence it is that the Inhabitant feels himself annoyed and discouraged from attempting to labour for the produce of a second crop: all the other Tanks are small, and yield annually but one crop, even this will depend on the favourableness of the Moonsoon.

5th. Mountains and Hills —

The Verraugherry Mountains, bounding this Zemindary on the West, is finely diversified into several Valleys and Dales, and richly wooded; the remainder of the Country is entire plains, interspersed on the N. and South, by several low ridges and detached hills, the principal of which is the Nundagopalla swamy mulla, situated $1\frac{3}{4}$ Miles N. West of Maung-cursay, it is a steep hill, having a perpendicular fall on the S. and East, and its heigth is about 400 feet, the passage to its summit is on the west side, and rather intri-

but

but of late years the steep ascent has been formed into steps, which is less dangerous than otherwise. It has several small images of stone on the Top, and is generally resorted to by the Hindoos from the neighbouring Villages and districts on certain days, for the discharge of their vows to the Deity who resides on the hill.

Daver Mulla is a ridge of hills, about 600 feet high, extending N. and S. for 2 Miles, on the limits of this Zemindary towards the North. Its sides and summits are entirely covered with Jungle, the inhabitants generally resort to this hill, for the purpose of fulfilling the weekly ceremonies and oblations to the Supta Cunnee (or Celestial Virgins)

y.th Woods, Jungles &c.

The cloathing of the mountainous tract in this Zemindary is an entire forest consisting of many kinds of large and useful Trees which supply timber, as also of Bamboo and Rattans. The following species Viz.t Black wood (or Todacutty) Teak, Mulla vaimb, Veckalay, Mangoe and Naretta grow to an uncommon size, yield excellent timber well answering Cabinet uses: the Country people make but little use of these woods. The low land Jungle is Valan and Ooshella, and the under wood comprises Veralli and Shaddra Cully. The Murtha and Vaugay are immense large trees bordering the rivers, and is Generally converted in building Taroos or Swamy Cars, in this Country; The Timber will however serve for large beams and is reckoned very durable. The beds of the Tanks abound with Curroovalay a species of wood which is used into ploughs, and Carts; The Nowel and Munjanuttee serves for stocking, guns, and the roots of the latter from a great acquisition in dying Cloths, and serves as an ample substitute for the Choya-vair got from the Ramnad Coast. The Yellunda Murrum is of a thorny kind, the wood of which is converted in making Cots &c. The Rattans that are produced on the hills, are conveyed to Trichinopoly, where they are made into wicker baskets, which sometimes is brought towards these parts again for sale

z.th Buildings

There are no buildings in this Zemindary that can claim any magnificence, excepting the Pagoda of Coothapoolee, seated on the high road to Pylnee, built about 400 years ago by the first ancestor of the Cunnewaudy Zemindar. It is of modern structure and surrounded by a high wall composed of brick and Chanam, but for the want of care, the whole of

of the building is in a dilapidated state. The Pagoda is dedicated to Narasinga Swamy, and the Tank adjoining it is appropriated for the support of the Covil managers.

Vide Tables No. 6. 8. & 9.

9th. Roads & passes.

The principal pass frequented by the Inhabitants is the Shoondakoi Cunnavoi 2 Miles S. E. of Iyampolliam, which is altogether narrow and rugged, but this inconvenience of the road is greatly removed by scattered steps, without which the traveller is liable to great risk and danger. This pass leads to Battlagoontah and is only traversed during the fair season by Ooppu Coravers, and the Country people, but is never frequented in the Monsoons, as it is then the general resort of Elephants.

10th. Soil and Productions.

The soil on the North and South parts of this Zemindary is of a rich red loam, in the Eastern parts it is a fat black mould. The chief productions consist of Paddy, Rape seed, Horse Gram, Cumboo, Cotton, Legumies, and different kinds of pulse. The Garden productions are Cholum, Beetle, Raggy, Sugar Canes, Tobacco, Onions and Chillies. The Hill productions are Gall nutt, Soap nutt, Shiakoi, Mustard, Turmerick, Honey, Bees wax &c. The Cattle thrive remarkably well, and are principally used to the Plough. The mode of husbandry in these parts is common to that of the other Countries.

11th. Manufactures, Imports & Exports

The Manufactures in this Zemindary are both fine and coarse cloths, and which is made in almost every Village; Cumblies are manufactured at the Capital and Uccrputty. The exports are Cumblies, Paddy, Horse Gram and Honey, and the Imports are pepper from Woodumullacotah and the Southern Provinces. Areka from Travencore.

Dindigul, 20th August,
1816.

Descriptive

1st. Situation Extent and Boundary

Yeddiacotah one of the Zemindaries in the Dindigul Province is bounded on the north by Maumbauray and the Shaidnthmungtom division of Aravacoorchey, on the east by Vadasundoor of Toddicombu, South by Canneevaudy and on the West by the Verupatchey Pollam; and contains an area of 58 square Miles of which a number 6 are Hills, and the remainder mostly cultivated. It lies situated 20 Miles N. W. by N. of Dindigul and 22¾ Miles E. S. E. of Darapooram.

2d. Divisions and Subdivisions

It consists of only one division comprising altogether 13 principal and 33 Subordinate Villages, of which one only is in ruins. Population 3904 Individuals.

3d. Forts, Villages and Towns

The Fortification at the Capital Yeddiacotah appears to have been the first place of defence established in this Pollam, and from accounts was raised about 3 Centuries ago by the Jagheirdar Vallala-Marka-naiken, who obtained the lease of this tract as a remuneration of his services under a Royer, then despotic ruler of the Carnatic. Its construction is a parallelogram of 193 yards N. & S. and 200 yards E. and W. close on the left or bank of the Nangangee River, which at this place is 110 yards broad and rocky. The walls of this fort is defended with sixteen bastions and in the interior is an old Pagoda of uncouth appearance, but an object of great veneration by the Hindoos, as also a number of houses tenanted by Peons and others of the retinue of the present Zemindar, who has his Cutcherry here, at which he occasionally attends for the administration of his duties; but his chief residence is in Narnapanaikenpatty a small Village lying on the N. W. side of this. The Town on the south side, without the walls of the Fort, consists of a line of Bazars and a few irregular streets principally inhabited by Moormen, the best of whose occupation is traffick. The Pulliwausel or Musjid of this Tribe a tile roofed building within an enclosure containing also many Tombs, some among them of note. The Cenotaph to the memory of the defunct successors to the Pollam lying contiguous to the Nangangee River on the N. E. of the Fort is a grotesque structure,

consisting

consisting of 5 wards arched like domes at the top, in each of which the sculpture of a Poligar and his wife, of native stone is deposited, and a sanctimonious worship instituted to their names. A weekly Market is held on every Sunday in which various commodities are brought from the surrounding Villages and exhibited for sale. It is a singular observation that Comitties or Banian Merchants never settle at this place.

Javauthputty a fortified village 3½ Miles S. S. E. of the Capital is situated contiguous to the Nangangee River: the walls of the Fort are built of Mud and is at present quite demolished. This place was formerly noted for the manufacture of brown-sugar from the juice of the sugar cane, It is chiefly inhabited by Vellalers or principal Cultivators, beside whom, there is a small complement of moors who drive a trade. The small Fort of Vaudiputty 6½ Miles on the west of the Capital, of Jogiputty 4 Miles on the South, and that of Pooliamurtacotay on the east side of the Kurroomully hills were frontier defences, which with the mud forts at Coottulipay, Uttapenputty, Chinnakaumenputty and Vullayaputty in the interior, are at present in one general state of dilapidation.

Kaithegorumboo an isolated Fort and Village situated 7¾ Miles on the South of the Capital on the road from Vadasundoor to Pylney is a place of some antiquity, deriving its name from the cluster of (Caldeira) or wild pine trees which lined the stream called Thaulayaur running close on the West of the Village, and which in Sanscrit is named Kaithekey and in Tamul (தாழம்) Taulum. On the border of the River are capacious buildings erected on the both sides of the Road called a Chuttrum, for the convenience and accommodation of the Devotees who frequent this road for Pylney at the season of the festivals, and generally from a rendezvous here.

4th. Rivers & Annicuts on them and Canals

The Nangangee River here about the breadth of 80 yards after keeping along the boundary for 1¼ Mile continues a N. N. E. direction a distance of six miles and a half across the Zemindary passing on the East side of the Villages Javauthputty, Cusbah yeddiacotah and Govindapooram. It has three annicuts built across it one on the S. W. of Javauthputty

nearly

nearly ½ Mile composed of rough hewn stone the regularity of which depends upon the massy weight of the materials: from this dam a Canal is carried off on the E. side to the length of one and 3/4 ths of a Mile, which irrigates a pretty extensive area of Paddy lands. Both the annicut and Canal are in good order, another annicut 1 Mile on the N. E. of Javauthputty a little distance above the confluence of the Thaulayaur has a Canal from it for the supply of the Apposumdrum Tank on the East side much attention is bestowed on this work and it is always kept in good order; a colateral branch of the Canal serves to irrigate a pretty large extent of Paddy lands between it and the River — The Thaulay-aur a small stream taking its rise from the ridge of hills called Copookurdoo limiting this Zemindary on the South, glides on in an easterly course to the Chuttrum at Kaithegorumboo, whence turning north, it passes on the East of the village Pooleoornuttum of Verupatchey and West of Jogiputty, and fed by several little nullahs from both sides joins the Nangangee River on the east of Javauthputty. The Oday-aur is another stream rendered considerable by numerous tributary rivulets, enters this pollam on the west of Javauthputty: the water of this River is led in a Canal to communicate into a Tank on the north by a dam of small stones laid athwart it; the superabundant discharge runs on easterly and communicates with the Nangangee River 2 Miles on the S. of the Cusbah. A pretty conspicuous Nullah taking its source from the peak of Condringy and adjoining ridges has always a spring of water in its bed. It crosses the high road 1¼ Mile on the N. W. of the Cusbah and keeping along the Boundary discharges into the Nangangee near Govindapooram

...th Tanks and Reservoirs —

There are altogether six Tanks dispersed on the S. and W. vicinage of the Cusbah, the one direct on the South called Apposumdrum has an embankment of 3 furlongs lying E. and W. and supplied by the channel from the Nangangee River is the most considerable among them, the other lying on the west of this called Mailacolum supplied by a Canal from the Oday-aur is the next in degree both these Tanks water an extent of nearly 2 square Miles. The others communicate one with another and depend on the local rains. These with exception to that situated between the Villages Coottillipay and Uttapenpatty are

are in good order. The vestiges of the bank of a Tank on the north of Culloopatty evinces it to have been pretty remarkable in ancient times; but owing to a rapid stream from the Kurroomally hills sweeping thro' it, no attention has been paid towards repairing the injury. There are no considerable water works on them and a common dyke serves to drain off the superabundant waters, and evade an inundation. On the S. W. of Javauthputty and contiguous to the Boundary lies situated a large Tank named Perrea Colum the embankment of which is strengthened with a face of stones, and a calingula of rough hewn stone is constructed at the northern extremity. It receives a Canal flowing from an annicut on the Nangangee River nearly 2 Miles on the west.

6th Mountains and Hills

The most distinguished is the Kurroomally or Black Hills on the East of the Capital which rise to a height of 1950 feet, disposed in a ridge lying N. and S. nearly 7 Miles in length; it presents a magnificent appearance having several lesser Ridges projecting almost perpendicularly on the sides; the whole being thickly covered with various kinds of Trees and underwood, among which the Suddra Cully denominated Euphorbium in the Materia Medica lately published, is common, and in abundance. On the western activity of the Kurroomally ridge E. N. E. of the Capital is a spring called Govindapermaul teertum seen issuing out of a rocky Cell in dimensions 3 feet broad and 1½ high, the sides of which have sparry incrustations bearing a lively representation of Naugah or the Sacred Serpent on the N. and the Image of the God Permaul on the South. This spectacle, the mere production of nature has however inspired the natives with a religious idea, who rather believes it to be the Divinity itself personified in this extraordenary manner, whence it had recieved its celebrity from time immemorial, and was concecrated to Govindapermaul Swamy. the Vestiges of an ancient Hindoo Pagoda are yet visible, and the water springing from the Cavern after forming a scanty reservoir in the front of the ruins of the Pagoda disappears among the Rocks. It is a pleasing romantic spot, and a vast assemblage of people attend weekly to pay their Devotions.

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The Condringy Peak tapering a loft in Majestic grandeur above others in the same ridge, to the perpendicular height of 1680 Feet, has a liberal covering of wood to about the middle, but further upwards to the Crown, it is a steep and bold precipice of solid rock, between these two, lies another hill about 800 feet high, on the Northern confines the sides and summit of which is also very woody harbouring different kinds of predatary animals. These hills are the sources of the numerous Nullahs intersecting the Country -

7.th Woods & Jungles.

The extent of Jungle may be considered as constituting one third part of the whole area of the Zemindary - The wood which covers the Kurroomally Hills extends to about three fourths of a Mile from the Base, on the W. side and on the East it spreads to the distance of a Mile and a half: the principal species of Timber produced in this wild track is of Kurroovaley - a large sized thorny tree used for Ploughs and other implements of husbandry it yields also a clear gum similar to Gum arabic and imposed as much in the Bazars - The wood of the Woosheley tree besides serving for Ploughs is made into Beams and door frames for houses - the lesser being cut and shivered, is called Shoolenducuttay or Torch wood, and used as such: the saponaceous leaves of this Tree is in common use with all classes of Natives for clearing off the oil which they anoint their bodies with, before bathing - The Paula Marum is esteemed an auspicious tree, and is therefore formally introduced by the Shoodras in general among other rituals observed in marriages, when a branch of this Tree is ceremoneously placed before the young couple during the festivity of the occasion. The wood which is yellow and of a hard compact grain is well adopted for stocking Match locks, and other firearms, while from the leaves, an inferior sort of Indigo is manufactured and used by washer men in the Country - The covering of Condringy Peak, and the high Hill on the East side of it extends to about two miles on the South from their Base, and occupies a superficies of nearly 4 square miles filled with the same kinds of Trees as before described - The coppice lying between Yeddiacottah and Uthepenputty and a small portion on the S. of the latter consists of Veralli trees of humble size, intermixed with Shadra Cally, the small twigs of

of the former species is used for securing the tops of mud walls from the violent rains, as being more durable, and less susceptible of putrefying and mouldering away than the other kinds — The small Hill on the S. of Vaudipatty, and another on the N. of Coottillipay have a covering of small wood of the above description, extending to half a mile round each — The large kind of Trees are the Mangoe, Tamerind, Margosa, the Banian and its species which are generally about the Environs of Villages and in Topes —

8th. Buildings — Besides those falling within the account of the Cusbah Yeddiacotah, there are no others deserving notice.

9th. Mines and Minerals — Stone

10th. Roads & Passes — The road from Dindegul to Darapooram Enters this Zemindary on the South below the Village Rowtabomenputty, and keeping along the range of the Kurroomally hills through jungle for the best part is intersected by several small ravines in its progress towards the Capital 7 Miles distant — The road tho' rugged in some parts is however tolerable and Easy for Carriages, and is scantily lined with Trees. — Quitting the Capital it gains the General Boundary and running on it, enters the Maumbary Pollam. (Vide Table of roads No. 4.) 2. A thorough fare forming a communication between Yeddiacotah and Cunnevaudy, passes over the Villages Jogiputty, Pooleeoornuttum and Raithegorumboo, where it meets the high road from Vadasundoor to Pylnee, it is frequented by petty trades-men — 3. A road from the Capital leading towards the Eastern Districts forms a small Pass or Ghaut, over the Kurroomally Hills, here about 150 feet in height, the ascent over which is gentle and road good, but in descending towards Gootum it becomes excessive rugged and difficult —

11th. Soil — productions and mode of Husbandry — The Soil is chiefly red and fertile. In some parts it is a rich loam and in others light and intermixed with pebbles. The produce is mostly dry grain of various kinds, Castor oil Kernels, and Horse Gram. The Wells with Packotas and Mills worked by a yoke of oxen which serve the purposes of watering are 155 in number. The portions of Ground depending on these are denominated Gardens, on the improvement of which great pains and labour is bestowed, which is liberally

compensated by the productions of Tabacco, Raggy, Cholum, & Potatoes, Chillies, Lemons and other esculent plants. The soil of these lands is ameliorated by manuring, with a compost formed of the accumulation of rubbish around the Villages, if contiguous to them, but when remote, it is effected by penning large flocks of Cattle within the enclosures; towards which the herdsmen from foreign places contribute in a great measure, on receiving a stipulated premium for a hundred heads of either Black Cattle, or sheep. The Paddy or wet cultivation along the Nunganjee River produce annually two crops, and is altogether 2 square miles in extent among these are also several Beetel and Sugar cane gardens, which yield a valuable produce.

12th. Manufactures, Imports & exports

The manufactures common in the Country are coarse cloths made at almost every Village, and a small proportion of Cumblies or Blankets. There is a small complement of Dyers at the Capital, but their Employment is chiefly confined to printing the borders of Cloths usually worn by men and women. The commodities imported are, Salt brought in from the Coast by a peculiar tribe of people called Copporoveras, Cotton from Verupatchey, Iron from Gootum, Sugar, Pepper and other spices and areka Nuts from the Southern Countries, They export Beetel in great quantities, and Ghee, in which article of commerce the moormen of the Country are chiefly engaged.

Dindigul 20th. August 1816.

Descriptive

1st. Situation Extent and Boundary

Aygoody one of the Zemindaries towards the West in the Dindigul Province, is bounded on the North by the Vaugaray division of the Iyempully Tallook on the East by Verupatchey: on the South by the portion of the Varagherry Mountains appertaining to Vuddacerray, and on the West by Pylnee Davastaunum and Vailumpatty Divisions of the Iyempully Tallook, It extends in length from North to South including the Mountains 17 Miles, and in breadth from East to West 5 Miles, containing a superficial area of 78

Squar

square miles. Its situation is 23 Miles on the S. S. E. of Darapooram, and 29 Miles W. by S. of Dindigul.

2. Divisions & Subdivisions }

It consists of [illegible] grand division, comprising altogether 11 principal and 12 [illegible]ordinate Villages, of which 3 are in ruins. Population 10,370 Individuals.

3. Forts, Villages and Towns }

There are only two Forts in the District, one at the village Amraboondy 5½ Miles on the North of the Capital, is built of mud evidently for the defence of the Village in its interior. Small vestiges of the corner bastions are all that remain to convey ideas of its former magnitude. The other 2 furlongs on the north of it was also built of mud, but the traces of it are scarcely perceptible, having of late fallen under the monopoly of the plough.

Poodoo Aygoody, the Cusbah and seat of the Zemindar, is a populous Town lying 3 Miles on the East of the famous City of Pylnee. It has a long line of Bazars intersected by several smaller streets, quite filled with houses. The Zemindars house which is a terraced building of one story is the most conspecuous in the Town, surrounding which are a few large tiled roofed buildings of the chief people of his Court, which give it some appearance.

Pullay Aygoody lies about 5/8th of a Mile on the North East of the above, It is another populous village consisting of a grand row of rich Bazars which constitute a public Mart every day of Week. The S. E. part of this Village composes an Agrahrum of Brahmins, in the Center of which stands an ancient Pagoda dedicated to the god Ovala-Eeswra. Between these two places runs the high road from Dindigul to Pylnee, upon which a capacious building denominated a Chuttrum is instituted for the accommodation of the devotees who resort to the periodical Festivals at Pylnee; in front of this is a quarry of fine stone excavated into a reservoir.

Amraboondy and Mailcotay two adjoining Villages claim a distinction above the other subordinates, by their size and the Number of Inhabitants, a great part of whom are Weavers of fine and coarse cloth.

Mailpullum, Cowirjee and Perrempullum are

three Villages dispersed on the heights of the Vurragherry Mountains, consisting of 13, 20 and 7 houses each inhabited only by Cornuvers, a people peculiar to these hills. The first of these lies 8½ Miles on the South of Aygoody. The road to which after crossing the Vurdapatnum River at a stone Muntapum in a narrow valley, proceeds over a vast number of acclivities and declivities covered with a dark forest of large trees by a narrow winding path, crossing several springs and other infant streams, and is entirely impracticable to Horses and animals of burden. Cowinjee lying 2 Miles direct S. E. of the latter is situated in a narrow dale, on the north side of the remarkable high ridge called Permaul-mally. The road is circuitous and passes laterally along the base of the ridge, which rises in stupendous heights on the right: Here you cross numerous fissures all which converge towards one point and ultimately join the Auraneul-aur.

A canal for irrigating the Paddy fields which are shelved down the side of the hills about this Village, is artfully conducted round the Eastern front of the Permaulmally ridge from the Auraneul River, at the distance of half a Mile on the South. From Cowinjee a road strikes off to Perrempullum situate nearly 3 Miles on the east again, which immediately on leaving the Village is carried through an abrupt steep to the distance of ¾ ths of a Mile, this greatly moderates the difficulty and dangers which would otherwise occur. In the whole the road from Cowinjee to Perrampullum is less intricate than the other parts, the summit of the Mountains having only a covering of high and rough Grass.

4th. Rivers, annicuts and Canals

The Vurdaputnum River has its origin among the high ridges of the Vurragherry Mountains on the East of Perrempullum. It is called the Purrep-aur at its head, and is formed of innumerable small rivulets which precipitate down prodigious perpendicular heights, exhibiting a vast number of beautiful cascades. The Purrep-aur bends its irreguous course through the Perrempullum vale which is a deep and narrow chasm lying N. N. E. of the Village 2 Miles in length, watering a fine extent of Paddy lands into which the surface of the vale is beautifully shelved. On leaving this, it is intersected by the road from Pauchelsor, and continues

a westerly course for four Miles between high Hills well clothed with Bamboos, Teak and other Timber Trees, receiving several small streams from both sides till it meets the Auraneul-aur. Thence it pursues a N. W. by Course thro' a fine Valley filled with immense high Trees of various Description and Bamboos, to a substantial stone building on its bank, before which it receives a large Nullah rushing impetuously down the Mailpulleem hills, and continues in the same direction for 1½ Mile, leaving the foot of Tackela Mally Hill on the left, to an annicut at the enterance of the Valley. From this annicut, the River cuts up in a northerly direction and is the Boundary to another annicut at the distance of 1¼ Mile, whence it glides off into the Iyempully Division under the appellation of Vurret-aur.

The Auraneul River has its rise among the Permaul Mally Hills, and waters the Teluneovay Valley on the East of Cawinjee, in length 2½ Miles, and of an inconsiderable breadth, with shelving fields of Paddy occupying about the half of its area. It crosses the road between the two villages Cowinjee and Perrempulleum and winding round westerly, in a passage between immense heights breaks down in a beautiful cataract opposite to Mailpulleum, it then becomes increased by the confluence of the several rivulets that flow down the declivity of the Permaul Hills, and dashes northward in a bold course, till it joins the Vurdaputnum River. The whole course of this River is 7 Miles.

The annicut upon the Vurdaputnom River at the entrance of the Valley 4½ Miles on the South of the Capital, is rudely composed of large stones thrown diagonally across the stream assisted in a great measure by the projection of a rock into it, by means of this simple dam the water runs profusely in a Canal branched off from it in an uninterrupted course over the plains to the Paupaneslum, and other Tanks on the east of Ayyoody. On this Canal depends the valuable produce of Paddy which this District so abundantly yields, and which afford Employment and subsistence to a vast number of individuals of the inferior classes among the Natives. It is most happy for them that this Channel is unattended with those obstructions, circumstances which in other countries

require art and labour with great expence to support with advantage— The water which flows over the crown of the dam has been diverted from the course of the River into a Channel supplying the Tanks immediately on the South of Aygoody; but as in process of time the main stream became annihilated of the resources it carried down to the Davattanum lands of Pylnee, it was deemed expedient that the Aygoody Channel should contribute to repairing the disadvantage; in consequence of this, a convenient spot was chosen about 3/4 ths of a Mile on the north of the Annicut, at a rock which lined the left bank of the Canal, and which fully answered the design, by lowering the surface of a part of the stone, and admitting the water over it, as a flood gate the Channel formed by this, communicates with the River above another Annicut—

This annicut appertains to the Davastanum of Pylnee, and is as unmethodical in construction as the latter from which it is 1 3/4 Mile distant a wall of massy stones is thrown across the flood to a moderate height forming in scanty seasons—a receptacle of the waters, which lead off into the Canal from it; the course of this Canal runs through the limits of this District for 1 1/2 Mile before it enters the Pylnee Division

Tanks & Reservoirs.

The Southern tract of this Pollam is admirably calculated for works of this Description, and no means appear to have been neglected in turning them to the best advantage—

Paupancolum is a large Tank situated one Mile and a quarter S. E. of the Capital, the Embankment is an irregular curve 6 furlongs in length, rendered resistible by an inward face of stones. It receives the waters of a Canal from the Verdaputnum River, and a remarkable Nullah from the high hills on the South, which extends into a large basin, and not only irrigates an extensive sheet of Paddy land below it, but sends forth a channel of supply to Mauplanaikencolum, Permaulcolum, and Kannakancolum, three large Tanks lying contiguous to the high road from Dindegul to Pylnee— From the northern extremity of the last named Tank, the surplus watercourse is carried across the high road into Putticolum Tank on the north of Kannakam-

Putty

=putty, the bank of which lies E. & W. 1 mile in length the Paddy fields dependent to this, extends a good way in the bed of the Kurshelcolum Tank — Kurshelcolum, the largest Tank situated on the E. of Cunjanaikenputty, the Embankment of this lies E & W. 1½ Mile in length, and is fortified with a face of stones — Besides the surplus channel leading into it from Puttiecolum another Canal from the Nellatangy Oday after supplying the small Tank of Cumbayputty is conveyed through the fields of Cotton and communicates into it — These Tanks are all in good order, and have several fine out-lets of brick and chunam; but the most important of these works is the Calingula or sluice at the West end of Kurshelcolum, built entirely of stone, over which the super abundant water is discharged and turned off into the Nellatangy Oday. Perra=colum, Nuddoocolum and Veeracolum, three large Tanks lie in the Southerly direction of Aygoody, and are in excellent order they are supplied by a seperate Canal from the Vurdapa=tanum River, and receive also the over flowings of the Paddy fields of Paupancolum — The extent of land irrigated by these is of a Medium breadth of 1½ Mile. — The lesser Tanks on the N. and W. of Aygoody are well supplied by the sur=plus discharges from the Paddy fields of the foregoing and are likewise in repair several small ponds and reservoirs of water to which the Cattle resort lie interspersed in the vici=nity of Amrapoondy. These are filled by the local rains, and retain their waters for a considerable part of the year.

Mountains Hills &c.

Besides that part of the Vurragherry Moun=tains falling within the limits of this District, whose sides and summits are finely wooded, and open into numerous dales and Valleys — the remainder of the Country is a delightful and rich plain — About one Mile on the South from the stone Muntapum on the Vurdaputnum River, on the road leading to the Village Mailpullum is a rock on the side of a high ridge, nominated Poolimaun-Coodthe or the Deers leap, bearing the tract of one of these animals which is deeply imprinted in a slanting position on the stone, lively representing a slip, one cubit in length — The legends of the Natives ascribe it to a cir=cumstance which took place in former days, when their Deity

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Soobramoney of Pylnee went out to amuse himself by hunting he is said to have darted his spear at a spotted Deer - with the wound of which the animal bounded, on this rock and fell dead - the spear settling on a rock higher up on the East - formed a Cavity which to this day contains a spring of water - It is so ancient as to evade every endeavour to detect, if it had been performed by art - !!! a few centuries afore the flood

th Woods & Jungle -

The species of wood common on the Mountains and which are converted to the uses of the Inhabitants, is, Mangoe which grows to an extraordinary size, and is well adapted for doors - Nuvval a red wood for stocking Guns - and will well answer Cabinet uses - The black berries of this tree is gathered and sold in the Bazars - The Jujeb Tree, or yellanda Marum (in Tamool) is a thorney tree, the berries of which is also sold in Bazars, the Cotts of the Villagers are principally of the wood of this Tree, Tunkeem, or the Moochy wood, and Utthee or the wild fig trees yeild a course light Timber - Veckaly growing to an amazing height the wood of it is white and hard. Vagay used for ploughs and pikotas of wells, and Kurroovalum thorny trees which has a colour of Mahogany, the wood of it is very useful for cartwheels these grow very thick in the beds of the Tanks in this Pollam. a good share of bamboos grow in the sides of the Valleys -

8th Roads & Passes

The high road leading from Dindigul to Pylnee after quitting the limits of Verupatchee enters this Zemindary on the East, and passing on the S. of the Village Cunnakempatty, and between the two Aygoodies leaves it for the Pylnee Davastanum Division, (vide Table of roads No. 6.) another common trading road forms the communication with Daraporam, over the Village Amraboondy - The passes that lead over the range of Mountains are traversed only by their Inhabitants, being entirely impracticable of any useful communication with the Villages of the Dindigul Valley on the South side. -

9th Soil & produce & mode of husbandry -

The soil in the East and South parts of the plain, is a fat black mould, and the northern part is a rich red loam, as is also that on the Mountains - The produce, is the different kinds of dry grain Legumes, Cotton, Coriander, and Paddy which is abundant and of the finest sort - The Garden production are Tobacco, Raggy, Cholum, Onions, Chillies

and

and few other indigenous Vegetables. The natural productions on the hills are Hony, Wax, Galls, Soap-nuts, Garlic, Ventheum or Cummin, Fenugreek and Rape-seeds.

With respect to Cattle it must be observed that they thrive remarkably well in this District, which affords a plentiful pasturage. The Culture of Paddy is well known to require much industry and labour of the husbandmen. The Pullers a hardy race of people are commonly employed in this branch of agriculture; and the Buffaloes which are principally used in ploughing and turning up the deep and miry soil of the paddy fields will rank in fertility and advantage to the Farmer, equal to oxen and Cows; for, having a natural predilection for living in Bogs and swamps, they are not subject to those detrimental disorders of the feet, arising from the affection of the noxious qualities of Milk hedge and other plants which are left to ferment and improve this mould.

Manufactures, Exports & Imports. The manufactures are fine and course Cloths, Gunnies and Salt-petre. The articles exported are Cotton and Paddy and Ghee which are the staple commodities of this District. The Imports are coloured and printed Cloths. Iron plough shares, and utensils. The fairs of Pylnee afford the Inhabitants of this Country opportunities of purchasing other useful Commodities.

Dindigul 20th August 1816.

Descriptive

1st Situation & Extent. Verupatchey an extensive District in the Dindigul Province, had been formerly under the Government of a Poligar chief, and was assumed in 1802, owing to frequent revolt and sedition, and a spirit of disobedience displayed by its Inhabitants. The Poligar Coopulanaiken, and his son Mootuvalanaikin were caught, and Gibbeted in November 1801. and the Country has since been annexed to the Iyempully division under an Ameen.

Boundary. It is bounded by Yeddiacottah Zemindary and the Iyempully Tallook on the North; Cunneevaudy on the East, the portion of the Virrahgerry Mountains dependant

to Dawad anaputty on the South, and partly by Aygoody and partly by the Iyempully Tallook on the West: Extends in length from N. to S. 23 Miles, and a Medium breadth from E. to W. 12 Miles containing a superficies of 230 square Miles, 90 of which is Mountains Hills and woods—

2.. Divisions and Subdivisions—

It is principally devided into six Mootahs, four of which vizt, Cusbah Verupatchey, and Perreacotah of the low land tract, and Perryoor and Pauckeloor on the great ridge of the Varragherry Mountains are annexed and subordinate to the Iyempully Tallook; and two, Vizt Vailoor and Kallimundium are rented by a Mootahdar under the tenure of a Company's grant. The whole comprises 47 principal and 145 subordinate Villages, of which 11 are in ruins.

3.. Forts. Towns and Villages.

Verupatchey at present entirely in ruins, was once the Capital and principal Seat of the late Poligar named Coopulanaiken, who was remarkable for his restless and refractory spirit, and was frequently apprehended in exciting rebellion and subordination- He was convicted and executed on a Gallows near his own Capital, together with his Eldest son during the Collectorship of Mr. Hurdis, in the latter end of 1801- An aweful example to his Colleagues!—

The small vestiges of the Fort walls, and other spacious structures within it, convey an imagery of its former strength and magnificent condition. Its situation is 22½ Miles S. E. by S. of Darapooram and 19 Miles W. S. W. of Dindigul, in a valley composed of the stupendous ridge of the Varragherry Mountains, and a lesser range called Hettalankurdoo, on the banks of the Nangangee River: The prospect on the South side, is romantically pleasing and bounded by prodigious well clothed heights, through which the Nangangee precipitates and forms two beautiful Cascades- (called the Mailay and Keelay Thallacoothoo) while the view on the north is arrested by high grounds about one mile from the Town- It is easily conjectured that this situation has been chosen for a retreat in cases of invasion: Its contiguety to the hills afford many natural advantages over an Enemy; which will be very much embarrassed and annoyed in the pursuit over defiles and passes on the Mountains, about ½ Mile on the South of this fortification the Hills open into a narrow valley finely shaded with Tamerind and Mangoe Trees.

Trees, this was too obvious an advantage to be neglected, a long line of works were therefore constructed from one side of the Hills to the other, at the entrance of this dale which was called Cullu-dally or the stone barrier: this system of fortification bears the marks of the principles and indifferent tactics of a Poligar or Marauder, whose chief practice consists in forming ambuscades and taking his Enemy by surprize- A small square Fort with Mud Walls situate about one Mile on the north of Verupatchy was constructed by Hyder Naik of the Mysore Government about 60 years ago, at which time the Capital was besieged, and surrendered with hardly any resistance.-

Perriacottah lying 4 Miles on the north of Verupatchy is a pretty large Fort and Village. It is said to have been built about 4 Centuries ago, when the Kumblataurs or the tribe of Poligars originally established themselves in these tracts which were then one continued Forest- It is also much esteemed for being the Native place of the Poligar successors, and a large Pagodah on a rock about half a Mile on the South side of the Village.- Here there is a natural Cavity which contains a perpetual supply of good water and which is used for various purposes in the Temple- on the Eastern skirt of the Rock is another Pagodah dedicated to the Goddess Seggava Ummen the household Deity of the Poligar, in the virtue of which they have a very zealous faith and an opinion dewelling on begotted superstition- This place is rather impoverished and the walls of the Fort are intirely demolished.-

Kullimundium, one of the Cusbah villages of the Mortah division is not very populous; its situation is $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles N. by E. of Perriacottah contiguous to a ridge of high Hills-

Keernoor situated 3 Miles N. E- of Kullimundium is at present a small Village dependant to Perriacottah. It is however one of the ancient places, as is indicated by the materials of the Fort, which is an argillaceous white clay, so cementing as may be put in competition with lime Mortar- a few decayed Pagodahs on the East side of the Village are the only venerable relics of antiquity now seen. On the N. E. quarter of this Village lies the remarkable conical Hill called Codringy-Mally on whose elevated summit is a small Hindoo Temple dedicated to the God Mullikarjuna Eeswerm the worship of

which has been from time immemorial conducted by a class of Lingabund Canarese, who primarily settled here from the Mysore Dominions. A family of this tribe reside in this Village, whose lives are wasted in the arduous and hazardous employment of ascending this immense Peak every day, in order to perform the Ceremonies at the Pagodah, and whose subsistence is a precarious Eleemosynary contribution.

The small Forts at Oopillaputty, Luckencottah and Utteecombay contiguous to the Eastern boundary, and about the high road from Dindigul to Pylnee originally intended for the defence of the Country from invasion, are now totally demolished.

Poruloor, a populous Village on the E. bank of the Nellatangy Oday 4¼ Miles on the West of Kullimundium is chiefly inhabited by Weavers who carry on a pretty extensive Manufactory of fine and coarse Cloths.

Coshavaputty a small Village situated about the Center of the District has a weekly Market held on every Sunday which is attended by a numerous assemblage of people from the circumjacent Villages. In this Market excellent Cattle are brought from the Daraporam Country, and exhibited for sale.

Chuttraputty so named from having a Choultry of accomodation for Travellers lies situated on the high road from Dindigul to Pylnee 3 Miles on the West of the Capital of Verupatchey. Here is a fine line of Bazars on both sides of the road; a small Agrahram of Bramins with tolerable Pagodah and an excellent Reservoir of good water. A very full Market is held here weekly on every friday at which Plantains, oranges, spicery, and other productions of the Hills are conveyed and exposed for sale.

Vuddacaud, a Village situated on the Hills 3/4 Miles S. W. of Utteecombay, and 2½ Miles E. of Verupatchy. The Hills around it from an amphitheatre extremely romantic in appearance. It comprises a capacious Table Land about 300 feet in perpendicular height, from the common level, the whole area of which is richly cultivated and intersected by many fine Rivulets which combine and feed the Mangangie River. The population of this Village is about fifty individuals the air is cold but salubrious, and the greatest annoyance that the Village

expe

experience is the depredation of Wild Elephants which infest these parts. The animals common about here are Stags, Elks, Flying Squirrels, and brown Hill Squirrels. The predatory are Tygers, Bears, Boars, Wild Dogs, called Shennay or Vaitaccauras signifying hunters. The direct road leading to this from Utteecombay is excessive difficult from the foot of the hills, in consequence of which the circuitous path over Kunnanoor is generally preferred by the Country men.

Kunnanoor a small Village inhabited by Coonoowars, lies S. E. 2 Miles of Vuddacaud in a long and narrow Vale. The road from Utteecombay to this a distance of 5 Miles leads between two Hills, by a gentle ascent, thro' a dark forest of venerable Trees, of several kinds among which are the Mangoe, Tamerind and Margosa whose foliage is so close as to be imperviaus to the rays of the Sun. a deep ravine occasionally intersects this Pass which is in the whole rather easy and practicable to animals of Burden

Cotahaully or the Fort plain so called from the ruined vestiges of an ancient Mud Fort has a few straggling huts tenanted by herdsmen who bring their Cattle here for Pasturage. The scenery of nature in this sequestered spot is exquisitely striking and grand, it is environed by hills covered with impeneterable Forests of Bamboo and Teak Trees harbouring Wild Elephants, Tygers &ca, It is watered by a fine Rivulet from the lofty hills called Putchamallay whose banks are fringed with clusters of Bamboos, which with the Gales, send forth a variety of incoherent sounds not ungrateful to a Travellers Ear. This place was the retreat of the late Poligar, who with his family and retinue made it their refuge from the attacks of a powerful assailant and was in former times pretty well peopled, and cultivated. It is seated on the pass leading up to Perryoor from Verupatchey; leaving Cotahaully the road ascends by a rugged path to the summit of a small Hill called Munjapurpoo covered with a thick forest of various Trees among which are the Teak, Gall and Soap nuts, and the Coongilliam or Dammer Trees. Thence gradually descends the Southern ridge of Putchamullay by a narrow but even road rendered cool and pleasant by the shade and fragrance of the

Forest

Forest and the prospect of the meandring course of the Mungangee here called Perrenkaray-aur obtruding alternately in the view thro' dark woods, is truly picturesque and delightful – We next pass some sickly cultivated fields of raggy (named Servicau) towards the culture of which the soil being a loose fat Earth impregnated with mouldering and decayed leaves is very fa=vorable, and crossing a deep ravine denominated the Voical-aur, ascend a steep hill by a serpentine and difficult defile to Perryoor situate on the crown of the Mountains after that name the length of this Ghaut from the Voical-aur to the Village is $2\frac{1}{4}$ Miles. This road is seldom frequented, from the intense labour of ascending the Perryoor Ghaut –

Perryoor a Cusbah Village situated on the Crown of the Varrahgherry Mountains $6\frac{1}{2}$ Miles S. of the Capital consists of 20 low and confined houses inhabited by Coonuvers, a race peculiar to these hills – This Village is encompassed by a forest of large Timber Trees, the lower parts of which is surrounded with underwood possessing a good share of Cinnamon, Orange and lime Trees, and interwoven with various creeping plants, among which are pepper vines and Rattans – This description of Forest is denominated a Raunuel, large patches of which are interspersed on the surface of these mountains, and rise conspicuously above the common covering of Jungle – They retain a perpetual moisture and have generally some springs of Water issuing from them – To the exhalations from these may be ascribed the natural bleakness of the atmos=phere which is so inhospitably fatal to the constitution of the Inhabitants, the Majority of whom are sickly and languid in features and temperament of body, and seldom attain any great age – The greatest heat during our stay on these Mountains was 80°, and the severest cold $52\frac{1}{2}$ of the thermometer, as will be seen in the following Journal of observations on the state of the atmosphere

Place	Date	0 Rise	9 A.M.	Noon	3 P.M.	0 Set	8 P.M	Weather
	February 1816							
Ulteecombay at the	9	63	82½	83	84¼	78	72	Foggy morning. Day clear
foot of the Hills	10	68	"	"	at Kunnanoor 76	71½	66	
Kunnanoor	11	59½	67	75½	76	72	69½	Dewy morning. clear day
and	12	60	72	75	76	74	68	ditto Sultry day
Cotaywilly on the Hills	13	60	66½	76	80	74	67	Heavy fog at morning Sultry day
Perrygoor on the	14	61	"	"	"	76	68	ditto
great ridge of	15	61	65	"	77	69	67	ditto Intensely cold
The Vurrahgherry	16	62½	68	"	71	69	67	Hills cloud-capped. Cloudy with lightning & thunder to the S in afternoon
Mountains.	17	61	68	69½	70½	68	66	Heavy fogs.
	18	57	65	"	69½	66	65	Heavy fog in the morning
Paucheloor do.	19	52½	60½	68½	69	65	63	Foggy and Cold morning
	20	55	61½	67½	69	66	65½	ditto — Clear day
	21	62	65½	69	70	67	"	Cloudy morning, Mizzling rain in the afternoon
Perrempullum do.	22	60	70	"	68	69	66	— Mist from noon to 3 P.M.

The Table land of Perrygoor is disposed into several dales and Valleys and is intersected by numerous Rivulets all which bend their course and fall into the Koduven-aur. The aspect is beautifully diversified with thick patches of Kaunul, plantations of Turmeric and Plaintain groves, amidst fertile fields of Raggy, Cumboo, and Fenugreek called Ventheum in the Country-language. Perrygoor has 26 depending hamlets, which lie scattered on eminences for the sake of conveniency, and consists of five or six houses each inhabited by a single family of the Koonuvur tribe, and their servants of the Poliers, among these aborigines of the hills dwell a small number of Gentoo people of traffick, whose constant employment consists in speculation: they purchase the products of the hills, and convey the same down on a hardy and strong breed of small Horses to the Markets in the low Country, selling and bartering these articles for Cloths, Tobacco and Culinary Gruff stuff which are scarce and rare commodities on the Mountains. There is a small Hindoo Pagodah built of brick and Chunam with three brass Minarets on its crown, dedicated to the God Mungulnauden Sawmy at which an annual festival is Celebrated in the Month of April (Chittray) — when large assemblies of people from the circumjacent Hills convene to pay their adoration and offer sacrifices. The ceremonies of devotion are performed by a Coonuver called a Tairaudee, and

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other rejoicings and festivities peculiar to the Mountaineers are displayed on the occasion - This is the chief Temple of sacred worship on the Hills -

Paucheloor a Casbah Village situated also on the Crown of the hills of that name, lies on an elevated site on the East of the Pass leading up from Chuttraputty $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles on the West of Perryoor, from which it is seperated by a ridge of low hills. - This Village has been in former times pretty populous, but after the distruction of it by fire, which event took place when a Detachment of the Company's forces were in pursuit of the Paunjaulan Coorchy Oomay Rajah, it became totally uninhabited and remains so still - It has 11 depending hamlets interspersed on a pretty even surface of Table Land - This small compass of the Mountains has a various and pleasant appearance - The numerous rivulets precipitating down in different directions, from Eminences, whose summits are intervally cloud topt, and the wild aspect of thick impenetrable Forests through which they meander, contrast with beautiful patches of cultivated ground breaking in among them, and form an exhibition of a sublime and grateful prospect - The Koduvenaur takes its rise among these hills, and here and there makes a digression from its course for irrigating small portions of Paddy Land - The air is cold and unwholesome, like that of Perryoor, and its inhabitants are Coonuvers and Poliers -

The Vennalimullay Hills lying on the N. W. of Paucheloor have been anciently inhabited by the above tribes, who cultivated its sides and summit, but it has of late become depopulated by casualties among the Villagers, and depredations of Wild Elephants, and other distructive animals and is now desolate with exception to the small village of purple, above the Cataract, and Pillicooth a plain on the pass from Chuttraputty on which a few herdsmen reside with their flocks -

4th Rivers & Annicuts on them and Canals }

The chief of these is the Nauncausee or Nanganjee River, which, takes its source from the apennine heights of the Perryoor hills - It precipitates down immediately from the north of the Village Perryoor with the appellation of Perrenkaray, and is joined by a large stream called the Voical-aur which leaves the foot of the Ghaut about one Mile and a half, hence it forms a Torrent, and rolls on a N. W. ly course 2 Miles, with a rapid velocity between stupendous acclivities on either side receiving the homage of numerous tributary ravines from the Putchamullay and Paucheloor hills; It then changes its name to Purpel-aur and pursues

pursues a northerly direction thro' an impenetrable and Wild Forest of Bamboo and Teak Trees to the small Village of Purpel 1¾ ths of a Mile situate at the confluence of the great Nullahs from Vuddacaud and Kinnanoor. It is here 35 feet wide. about ¾ ths of a Mile from this hamlet, the River forms a grand Cataract, about 150 feet in height. The fall is nearly perpendicular, the power of which has wrought a Bason about 50 feet in diameter and of unfathomable depth. It is said that the water in this receptacle has a petrifying quality, but no substance of this metamorphosis have been found to corroborate this asseveration. From this natural Reservoir the River glides down a slope to about a quarter of a Mile, and there forms another Cascade. About 60 feet high. The upper fall is denominated Mailay Thullacooth, and the lower one Keela Thullacooth. The scenery about these is, ornamental & baffles description — From this delightful scenery the River continues northerly by the old site of Verupatchee 1½ Mile and crosses the high road near an old ruined mud Fort about ¾ ths of a mile from the Capital. Thence it pursues a N. E. by course 5½ Miles by the small Villages Cockburnpooram and Ursapillaputty to Koorumputty close at the junction of a large Nullah from the hills of Vuddacaud. It then runs N. by E. 1½ Mile, and nearly East 2 Miles, and continuing along the Boundary 1½ Mile, enters the Yeddiacottah Zemindary.

There are two stone annicuts upon this River within the limits of the District, the construction of these are simple and requires no great art or expence to keep always in order. The first is 4 Miles N. E. of the Capital on the S. of the low hill termed Urnaykurdoo, from which a narrow canal is led to supply the Shuddyaneolum Tank near Tungachummaputty. Both objects are in good repair, as on them materially depends the production of a large area of Paddy Lands.

The second is distant 3¾ Miles northerly of the above. A Canal is branched for the purpose of irrigation and also supplying a large Tank in Yeddiacottah.

But the chief projection of this nature is the Channel which has been cut from the crown of the lower Cataract treated above to water the large Tank of Verupatchee. It is carried from the bed of the River by an excavation thro' a solid Rock about

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40 feet in length and 5 feet in depth, and about a yard wide, which evidently required great industry and labour of the Chisel to accomplish. This Canal is much impaired and has been absolutely neglected since the desolation of this tract by the fall of the Poligar, but no doubt can be entertained of the advantages deriveable from it should it once be regularly repaired. In consequence of the disordered state of this Canal the Paddy crops of the large Tank is greatly diminished and that of another Tank on the S. W. of the Capital has totally failed—

Nellatangy Oday is fabulously represented by the Hindoos, as having sprung from the tears of a Virgin who wept for the loss of her Brothers, Ponar and Shungar of Veeramally in the Manapar Pollams, two ancient Heroes, whose valiant atchievements are emblazoned in the Pages of Native History, and Poems. It has its origin from the Vennalimally hills or from which it pursues an almost direct northerly course, in a deep channel 5½ Miles and crosses the high road from Dindigul to Pylnee on the West of the Village Chindelawaudumputty. A small distance on the S. of this, it had lately formed a breach 2¼ Miles in length, by which the old course was totally annihilated, and ultimately imperceptible; as this Channel forms the line of demarkation between the Districts of Veerupatchey and Aygoody, its imperfect bed became controvertible by the borderers, and frequent disturbances created thereby. In consequence Mr Wynch the Collector in 1793 settled the same by arbitration and established perpetual Land marks all along the original course of the Oday.— From the junction of the new branch, the Oday continues a northerly course in a lefthand curve for 2¾ Miles, whence it ceases to define the Boundary, thence at 2 Miles it laves the E. skirt of the Kotheam Hill, on which there is a fine Pagodah— From which it passes on the W. of Poruloor 2½ Miles and crosses the Boundary to Pusteeoor 4½ Miles distant at 1½ Mfroo .. the north of which it crosses the general Boundary, and c[illegible] in the same direction thro' Daropooram 3¾ Miles, it devides the isolated lands of Royacolum dependant to the Iyempully Tallook. The Nellatangy Oday has six annicuts upon it in the following situations. 1st On the W. of Boduworputty 1½ Mile [illegible] which a Canal is led to supply the Gangaputty Tank—

2nd

2nd On the S. of Kotheam 1 Mile and is larger and stronger than the above: A Canal of irrigation is taken from it to the distance of one Mile where it wastes itself in the cultivation —

3rd On the N. of Kotheam 3/4 th of a Mile. This dam is rudely composed of large stones from the low hill on the left of it: the Canal charged from it runs on the South of Poruloor & into a large Tank —

4th On the N. W. of Poruloor 1/4 Mile a small Canal of irrigation is taken from it —

5th One Mile from the latter, the Canal supplies the Purteeoor Tank —

6th The Royacolum anicut the Canal from which irrigates a small Area of Paddy Cultivation. These works are simple in construction and are easily kept in repair —

4 Tanks & Reservoirs

Of these, that will rank in the first magnitude the number is small; the principal is the Caupliputty Tank named Shuddayancolum the embankment of which is 1/4 Mile in length, and is strengthened within with stones, this is supplied by a Canal from the Nangangee River, and several Rivulets which combine, and run into it, the pressure of the Water of the Jungle streams is sometimes injurious to the bank and has actually effected a breach about the Center some years back, which has however been again repaired — This Tank waters about one Square Mile of Land —

The next in order are the Tanks of Verupatchee and Chuttraputty, the former supplied by the Canal from the Cataract, and the latter filled by the local rains; also those of Munjanaikenputty and Poruloor having each a Canal leading into them from the Nellatangy oday — The structure of these, and the lesser ones which are numerous in the District are on one general System, and plan, that of a high embankment of earth fortified against the power of the body of water they contain by a facing of rough rock stone. The outlets conveying the Water to the Paddy beds from the most remarkable are constructed of brick and Chunam while from the others it is led off by small channels from either extremity — The sluices over which the superabundant waters are drained are rude works of Native rock stone —

The small reservoirs scattered every where in the body of the Country depend on the rains, and the retention of the [water] in them subsist the Cattle (for whose purposes they are opened) an inconsiderable period of time: on the failure of these, they are watered at the Wells, in large troughs of wood or stone –

6th Mountains Hills &c.

A succinct Topographical relation of the extent of the Veerahgherry Mountains falling within the limits of Verupatchee which occupy an area of 90 square Miles, has been introduced in the description of the Villages Perryoor & Pauchaloor on those stupendous heights – of the intermediate eminences dispersed in the face of the Country the chain of hills extending S. W. from the remarkable Conical Peak called Condringy Malloy a length of 4 Miles, claims precedency; the extremity of this range above the level of the ground about Kullimundium has been ascertained at 960 feet. It has a partial covering of low wood composed of Euphorbium, Ooshelam, and Porasha, a species of stain wood, with copses of Verally Trees, abounding with game such as antelop[e] Wild Boars, Hares, Partridges and Quails. The armadillo is a Native of this part. –

On the N. W. of the above is a small range called Permaulcovil Mulloy extending in length 1½ Miles, over which the Boundary runs. –

Hettalankurdoo a Peak about 450 feet high has a dark covering of wood, among which there are infant Teak Trees – The high road to Pylnee forms a pass over the Northern projection of this Hill. –

On the S. of Perriacotah lies a broken chain of hill[s] about 400 feet high, extending N. E. and S. W. 4 Miles in length, the Jungle which grows in the Vicinage of these and the lesser hills on the South is composed of low thorn, very Bushy with farinaceo[us] globular flowers of a yellow Colour, and fragant Odour some of thes[e] trees grow to a good height, and forms a fine shade being quite flat at the top, and clear from the stem to the height of 12 or 14 feet; they are called Coda setau Marum, or the Kittaul tree – The wood is of no use –

Colundavailaper hill 390 feet in perpendicular height and 2¾ Miles N. E. of Verupatchee has an ancient Pagoda on its summ[it] and another at the base. A flight of stone steps leading up to the Temple, and the small vestiges of Houses and images confirm the accounts

accounts of its having once been a grand place.—

Caulanjiputty Mullay or Koopookurdoo, lies detached in the Eastern confines, and is 1090 feet high. This hill devides this District from Cunneevaudy. It has been alledged that golden ore, and some times small pieces of gold had been found on this hill in former times, but no traces of it can be discovered now.

Verreahpoor hill lying detached on the N. of Coopookurdoo is 770 feet high, and clothed with Dark wood.

[?]th Woods and Jungle.

The extensive Forest covering the deep Vallies, and the hilly tracts on the South of Verupatchee is composed of Bamboo, Teak, Mangoe, Jack, Vaugay and other trees producing valuable Timber, and would prove of considerable advantage to the public, if the means of conveying it to the plains, were practicable and easy. At present it stands unregarded as the Inhabitants have no further uses for Timber beyond what is requisite for their implements of husbandry, and for this they seldom seek remotely.

Verupatchey wood extending from Hettalankurdoo on the West to Colundavailaper on the East, on both sides of the road contains an area of nearly six square Miles, and is composed of the thorny trees called Setau Manum among which huge Tamerind Trees lie interspersed. The road leading thro' this Jungle is lined with large and shady Banian trees affording a pleasant shade, but one disadvantage renders it detestable to travellers, that is the constant dread of highway men who infest this wood, and rob and even maim with impunity the unwary passengers. This nefarious practice had been carried to very great lengths in defiance of the vigilance and authority of the Police. It is generally believed that the Banditti is composed of Collaries who make predatory incursions from the Aunee oor Naud. Between Perriacotah and Kullimundium is a Coppice consisting of Virally trees which extends eastward on an elevated surface to Oday putty, covering a superficies of nearly 10 square Miles.—

[?]th Buildings.

The Buildings that claim any notice are, the Chittramany Mundagum, which is a square and terraced Edifice originally constructed for the accommodation of Pilgrims & devotees to Pylnee: The founder of this worthy undertaking is said to be a Dairy Maid, and the Expences attending it to have been accumulated by the sale of Butter Milk, hence it goes by the common appellation of More-cauree Chuttrum

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Puttadorey or the Regents Chuttrum is a building erected by the late Poligar for similar purposes as the above, but is now entirely demolished, The former is in a state of decay - The Pagodas which are very few are of modern architecture, and not conspicuous -

8th Minerals

It is probable that the Mountains of Verupatchy may produce valuable mineral and metallic substances, but the very limited comprehension, and relaxation of the Natives with regard to these, has led to nouseful discovery, beyond the manufacture of Iron from the Ore replete with ferruginous particles which the Rivulets wash down from the bosom of the Hills - The only Villages where this article is made are Keernoor and Yetteannurtaputty on the S. side of the Condringy range - It has been affirmed by several people of Veracity that Golden ore had been some years ago discovered on the brow of Copookurdoo or Caulanjiputty hill (a portion of which lies in the three Districts Viz. Verupatchee, Yeddiacottah and Cunneevaudy) but so inadequate as hardly to recompence the industry of those who laboured for the metal, at present it rests unnoticed by any party, and reserved for analyzation by more enlightened enquirers of natural curiosity.

9th Roads & Passes

There is only one high road leading through the Country - Vide Table of Roads - The others are common thoroughfares from one to another Village in general good and even but will not admit of Carriages.

The pass leading from Chuttraputty (the principal Market) to Paucheloor and Perryoor is much frequented, from Dauseriputty a small village one Mile from the skirts of the Hills - The road winds round the western declivity of Pillicoothmully by a defile, and continues for one Mile and a half along the ridge of Hills, occasionally intersected by Rivulets to Pillicooth, a small cultivated plain with a few straggling huts of herdsmen on the borders of a large Ravine from Vennalimully - Here the weary traveller relieves himself for a while, to pursue with fresh spirits the most arduous part of the journey, by a rugged path, on the brow of a Hill which gradually ascends to the Village Paucheloor $2\frac{3}{4}$ Miles distant: the perpendicular height of which above the common level is estimated to be not less than 5000 feet This is the only practicable pass communicating with the low

Country

Country - and the produce of the Hills, consisting of Plantains, Jacks, Oranges, Limes, Turmeric are conveyed down to the Markets on Tattoos in hordes not falling under half a hundred - No other mode of conveyance will answer the difficulty of this pass -

1st Soil & Produce

The Soil in the Northern and Eastern parts of this District consists of a red loam, and all its varieties producing the various sorts of dry grain, Legumes, Castor oil nuts, & shaddumba or Sanapoo, a species of flax of which Gunnies are made, About Boduwarputty and Vailoor on the West, it is a black rich Mould incumbent on clay, producing abundance of Cotton, Coriander, Cuddalay and Cholum. The Garden productions are Tobacco, Chillies, Onions and several kinds of Vegetables, the soil of the Southern Mountains is red, in some places inclining to a blackish brown which is amazingly fruitful - The produce whereof is Raggy, Cumboo, Tennay, Waragoo, Fenugreek, Turmeric, and a species of scarlet greens, the seed of which is ground into flour and used by the indigent, together with a peculiar kind of Yams called Cautoo Vully and Mooloo Vully, Kelangoo - Cinnamon and Peppervines produce indegenously on these Hills, which grow under the Cool shade of Kaunals or Dark forests. The bark of Cinnamon is gathred and sold in the Markets and Bazars, but it is much inferior in quality to the genuine article imported in this Country. This must be attributed to the ignorant and injudicious method of treating the bark when seperated from the branch -

Tobacco and Beetle is rare on the Hills as also Wheat, altho' the adjacent hills of Tondagoody produce the latter article in great plenty. It is not improbable that the climate may be congenial to the growth of this useful grain if introduced. -

There are a great variety of fruits on these hills which it yields spontaneously, Viz: Oranges, Mangoes, Jacks, Lemons, Citrons, Cotampullum with hard nuts and kernels tasting like Walnuts which it greatly resembles, and different Berries. - The mode of agriculture is uniform throughout the low Lands, and is very similar to the other parts of the Province (Vide Description of Toddicombu) on the Mountains it is not m[illegible] different save that on steep acclivities wh

the Plough cannot be us[illegible], the hand hoe is made use of

The [illegible]anufacture prevalent in this District are Coarse Cloths, Gunnies, Cumblies, and Iron which is smelted from the ferrugenous sand washed down in Rivulets from the Hills. The latter is common at only two Villages, namely Keernoor, below Codringy and Yettiamnertaputty on the S. of it, but very inadequate for the consumption of the Country. It therefore constitutes one of the articles imported, beside Coloured Cloths and Chintzes, Salt and coarse Sugar, Jaggry and med[illegible] drugs. as also Spice and Nuts from Malabar.

[illegible] ports

40

The Exports from this District, are Ghee, [illegible] of Cattle, Cinnamon, Wax and Coriander to the neighbouring Countries. The Trade is small.

Dindigul 3d September 1816.

able of Districts

	Names of Districts	Situation from Dindigul	Number of Divisions	Munga or Principal	Munga or Subordinate	Bustee or Inhabited	[illegible] or ruined	Soomlas or Total	Area in Sq. Miles Low Country	Hills	Total	Population
	Tallooks	in Miles										
	Cusbah Toddicombu	8. N. N.	8	25	212	202	35	237	154	6	160	25090
2	⊙ Perrea Colum	33 S.W.b.W.	6	13	137	83	67	150	190	not ascertained		18,947
3	⊙ Outampollum	56. S. W.	5	15	17	26	6	32	Unsurveyed			11,948
												55,985
	Assumed Pollams											
1	Pylnee	33. W. b. S.	9	55	93	138	10	148	245	300	545	46,287
2	Verupatchey	19. W. S. W.	6	47	145	181	11	192	140	90	230	23,520
3	Rettambaddy	40. W.	1	4	3	4	3	7	16	44	60	2,148
4	Erriode	13. N.E.b.N.	4	21	97	113	5	118	82	30	112	6798
5	Muddoor	8. E.	1	8	35	41	2	43	26	8	34	4,499
6	Murnooth	11. E. S. E.	1	10	19	24	5	29	16	4	20	1,368
7	Yemculpooram	9. S. E.	1	4	20	21	3	24	10	5	15	1,230
8	Tauwushimudday	8. S.E. b. S.	1	3	9	10	2	12	6	3	9	312
	Nellacottah	15. S. S. W.	1	23	92	92	23	115	54	6	60	6766
	Sundyoor or Gopanaiknoor	24. S.W. b. S.	1	24	2	20	6	26	32	8	40	760
	Davadanaputty	26. S.W. b. W.	1	5	8	11	2	13	34	96	130	1,927
												95,615.
	Battlagoonta	20. S. W.	1	1	14	13	2	15	21	4	25	2,603.
	Zemindaries											
	Cunnewaudy	9. N. W.	21	55	175	213	17	230	125	80	205	15,485.
	Ayyoody	29. W. b. S.	1	11	12	20	3	23	28	50	78	10,370
	Yeddiacottah	20. N.W. b. N.	1	13	33	45	1	46	52	6	58	3,904
	Maumbaray	24. N.W. b. N.	1	3	7	9	1	10	11	"	11	1,073.
	[illegible]llapanaiknoor	14¾. N. b. E.	1	4	20	22	2	24	13½	"	13½	[illegible]
	[illegible]umputty	18. N.E. b. E.	2	8	30	38	"	38	41	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]ray	6¾ S. S. W.	1	3	21	20	4	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	10¼ S. "	1	16	25	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Money Weights and Measures current in the Province of Dindigul

Weight

24 Star Pagodas weight make ——— 1 Pullum
10 Pullums ——— do ——— 1 Seer
100 Pullums or 10 Seers ——— do ——— 1 Toolaum
N.B. 16½ Pullums make one Viss.

Measure

13½ Pullums weight of Horse Gram contains 1 Measure
5 Measures ——— make ——— 1 Marcall
12 Marcalls ——— make ——— 1 Cullum

The Coins in circulation are Star Pagodas, halves and quarters, Porto Nova Pag[odas] Rupees, halves and quarters, Madras fanams; Cully fanams, doodies, Anna Cash, and Madras Cash.

2½ Anna Cash make ——— 1 Doodie
4 Doodies ——— 1 Madras fanam
45 Fanam ——— 1 Star Pagoda

11 Doodies or 28 Anna Cash make 1 Cully fanam
10 Cully fanams ——— 1 Chuckrum
16½ ——— ditto ——— 1 Star Pagoda

Besides the regular Anna Cash, there is the old Anna Cash, Cotay Cash and Columboo or Ramnad Cash that exchange at the rate of 44 for one Cully fanam

[D]indigul
[Nove]mber 22nd 1816.

[illegible] of Di[illegible]

	Names of Districts	Situation from Dindigul	Number of Divisions	Number of Mauzas or Principal	Number of Mauzas or Subordinate	Number of Buttas or Subdivided	Number of Bachypoorit or Cumrie	Number of Jumla or Total	Area in Sq. Miles: Low Country	Area in Sq. Miles: Hills	Area in Sq. Miles: Total	Population
	Dodeancottah	18. S.W.S.	1	12	4	10	6	16	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	1,008
	Veddacurray or Rampetta Naiks	33. S.W. b. W.	3	4	8	8	4	12	30	70	100	4,145
11	⚙ Bodenaikenoor	47. S.W. b. W.	12	19	25	43	1	44	100 not ascertained			3,559
12	Guntapanaikenoor or Vuttelnadthe	42. S. W.	25	25	31	51	5	56	190	do.		5,149
13	⚙ Daraurum	$52\frac{1}{4}$. S.W. b. W	1	2	7	5	4	9	Unsurveyed			691
14	⚙ Combay	$52\frac{1}{2}$. S.W. b. W.	1	9	1	9	1	10		do.		2,851
15	⚙ Yerrasickanaiknoor	54. S.W.	1	5	6	11	"	11	22 not ascertained			1,067
												61,980

N.B. The Abstract of the Villages of the Districts marked thus ⚙ are form from the accounts sent by the Ameen of the respective Districts, the remo are agreeable to the Memoirs of the Survey.

Population of the Tallooks ————
ditto of the Assumed Pollams ————
ditto of the Battlagoonta Division ————
ditto of the Zemindaries ————
Total Population of the Province ————

Dindigul
September 22d. 1816.

Skeleton Map
of the
DINDIGUL CIRCLE
SCALE OF 8 MILES TO AN INCH
MILES
PULNEY
DINDIGUL
MADURA
PERIACOLUM
TIROOMUN GALUM
PULNEY HILLS
SHEVACUNGA
RAMNAD
RAMESERUM
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
POODOOCOTTA
TRAVENCORE
TINNEVELLY
SHEVAGUNGA
REFERENCE
BUNGALOW
POST OFFICE
TELEGRAPH OFFICE
PORT
LOCAL FUND ENGINEER
MADURA CIRCLE

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட

நவம் மாதம் 1987 வருடம்

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த

நவம் மாதம் 1987 வருடம்

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்
கையொப்பம்.